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Southeast Asia Report

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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SOUTH YEMEN WANTS EMBASSY IN JAKARTA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Mar 86 p A8

[Text] Jakarta, March 11 (ANTARA)--South Yemen wants to raise the level of its diplomatic relations with Indonesia from the consulate general to ambassadorial level, South Yemeni Consul General Zaid Ahmed Sulaiman told the press here Tuesday.

He said his government had submitted a request to the government of Indonesia communicating its wish but no reply had been received so far.

"Perhaps the request is presently under consideration", he said.

He said he hoped the diplomatic relations between the two countries could be raised to ambassadorial level soon.

South Yemen established a consulate general in Jakarta in 1969.

According to Sulaiman, relations between South Yemen and Indonesia are mainly in the field of trade and these are carried out only by private businessmen.

In December last year, however, South Yemen already sent an official trade delegation to Indonesia to probe for cooperation possibilities on the government level.

The attitude of the Indonesian chamber of commerce and industry (KADIN) on this matter is very encouraging, he said.

Sulaiman said his country imported goods from Southeast Asia to the amount of US$300 million a year, most of them from Indonesia.

He added South Yemen could offer the services of its Aden port for the distribution of Indonesian export goods to the Arab and African countries.

/6091
CSO: 4200/847

MINING MINISTER URGES NON-ITC MEMBERS ROLE TO END TIN CRISIS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 13 Mar 86 p A6

[Text] Jakarta, March 13 (ANTARA)--Indonesia has suggested that non member countries of the International Tin Council (ITC) should take part in the efforts at overcoming the world's tin problem.

"The efforts of the ITC to solve the current tin problem are useless if other tin producing countries like Brazil and China continue to sharply increase their tin production", Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto said Thursday.

The minister said that Indonesia has since the beginning considered that the present steps of ITC would not solve the problem.

Subroto pointed out that Indonesia is still able to sell its tin production.

International news agencies reported from London last week that talks between ITC and creditors to solve the 20-week-long tin crisis had failed because the creditors withdrew their support.

Peter Graham in his capacity of coordinator of 11 creditor banks said to the press last Thursday that the creditors withdrew their support because ITC could not reach a joint agreement among its 22 member countries.

The tin crisis began on October 24 last year when ITC announced that the organization had no longer enough funds to buy the over-supply of tin in the market.

To end the crisis, the creditors had arranged a salvage package worth 270 million poundsterlings which was jointly funded by ITC, the creditors and the brokers.

The fund was used to set up a company called "Tinco" which is prepared to buy about 85,000 tons of tin. The tin was to be resold in stages within four years, the profit of which was to pay the ITC debts.

The vacuum of tin transactions in the London market has caused a drop in tin prices.

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CSO: 4200/847

INDONESIA

NEED FOR RELAXING FOREIGN INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS DISCUSSED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 14 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Can PMA Terms Be Relaxed?"]

[Text] A meeting between ASEAN businessmen and Japan's Keizai Doyukai took place in Bali last week. This "club" meets annually to discuss ASEAN-Japan cooperation. It seems that Japan continues to consider ASEAN very important despite the fairly big decline of the region's growth rate in this long period of recession.

At the request of last year's session in Tokyo, a Japanese professor of Chuo University has conducted a survey of 500 Japanese companies operating in ASEAN. The result of this survey, reported to the Bali meeting, is not gratifying to ASEAN because Japan has for the last several years preferred to make investments in North America, Europe and Britain, even in the PRC. But the nature of investments in the other continents is the same as that of most industrial investments flooding ASEAN in the seventies. America, Europe, Britain, etc. become protectionistic and build up high protection walls. Japan, fearing the high wall barriers against its exports, is hurriedly setting up import substitution industries in other countries.

In Indonesia in particular, and ASEAN in general, such import substitution industries have already become saturated, so that new PMA (foreign investments) are increasingly turned down, and long established ones are now suffering profit setbacks, even losses.

Therefore, nearly half of the several hundreds of Japanese PMA in Indonesia have now reported losses. Some of them are considering a pull-out to seek other places in the world.

The Japanese companies in Indonesia, besides incurring losses, or suffering profit setbacks during this recession, are still affected by devaluation. Major devaluation, especially in a recession period,

brings serious losses to them. On the one hand they cannot raise their sale prices sufficiently because of the weak purchasing power; on the other hand production cost increases after the devaluation. Furthermore, their investment value has dropped in terms of the dollar, without receiving (in 1983) tax compensations.

A lot of Japanese PMA at present adopt a wait-and-see attitude before making new investments.

Viewed from the terms of entry and operation, PMA have since 1974 been subject to various restrictions and additional requirements. While in the past they were allowed to enter on their own, starting 1974 they have been required to find Indonesian business partners with minimum capital of 20% and after 10 years the Indonesian shares must become a majority (at least 51%). Tax holidays are now abolished. Facilities to import duty-free capital goods have been revoked for those already locally produced, which are more expensive. PMA cannot obtain credits from state banks. They are not allowed to distribute their goods themselves, but have to appoint Indonesian firms. Small scale PMA, with investments of less than US$ 1 million, are not permitted. Part of these restrictions have been imposed since 1967, the rest are following after 1974.

All these restrictions have reduced the role of PMA considerably and the number of PMDN (domestic investments) have exceeded the former. But under the current recession the financial capacities of domestic companies have also declined a great deal. So if the government development budget drops considerably, and domestic private investments are definitely incapable of compensating for the shortage, then the following question arises : isn't it necessary to again relax the terms for the entry of PMA in order to increase national investments ?

We should not expect a sufficient quantitative impact. However much freedom we can allow to the entry of PMA, it seems that the capital inflow will not amount to billions of dollars. But PMA can play the role of a catalyst once more, as an instrument to draw other investments and credits from international banks.

Small PMA also have a potential role. We want to build machine and metal industries comprising inter-related large, medium and small companies. For this purpose the small and medium ones should have technological, management and marketing

capabilities. Cooperation in certain (small) PMA with small-scale or medium-scale foreign firms has its potential.

Today many domestic companies are still short of capital and also technology. They want to cooperate with foreign corporations which buy minority shares. But the PMDN must be entirely converted into PMA, with the consequence of losing all the valuable PMDN facilities. In fact, PMA with national shares of 75% or more should be declared PMDN. Many PMA also are interested to invest their surplus profits in PMDN, if this is facilitated.

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CSO: 4200/847

NEW FOCUS OF MARINE TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Mar 86 pp A4, A5

[Text] Jakarta, March 14 (ANTARA)--Indonesia is planning to shift the focus of cooperation with France in marine technology, Vice Chairman of BPPT (Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology) Prof. M.T. Zen has stated.

He made the remarks when opening a meeting of the Indonesia-France Joint Committee for Marine Technology and Maritime Industry here Thursday.

Marine technological cooperation with France, which has so far been focused on scientific development, will be shifted to the development of the maritime industry, including off-shore oil and gas exploration, according to Zen.

It is for this reason that the cooperation agreement with France on marine technology which was signed at Tanjung Priok in October 1980 still needs improvement, he pointed out.

He emphasized the need to give greater attention to the industrial sector in the realization of the cooperation agreement which had so far been more oriented to the scientific field.

In this connection, he pointed out that the larger part of the Indonesian territory consisted of territorial waters. It is necessary, therefore, to exploit to the maximum Indonesia's marine wealth, he added.

Indonesia hopes that marine research activities will use Indonesia's research vessels in the future. For the purpose, Indonesia has made an order for the building of three research vessels in France.

Such activities carried out in Indonesia in cooperation with France have so far involved research vessels belonging to the West European country.

Under the cooperation agreement, Indonesia will improve the ability to develop marine technology so as to support the growth of the maritime industry in the country which has a crucial role in the effort to strengthen national resilience.

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To present implementation of the approach introduced in the ADC, the semi-order Research Year seen 19 staff members to result from a fund in Cadmus. The Ethnobot staff will become the affiliate of the project.

1.7 Million Rupees

Apart from the traditional monitoring plots, Tamang also plans field data worth 1.7 million Ramaphos dollars (about Rs 1.1 crores) through the Tamang Ethnobotanical Monitoring Grant.

For Approach 4 Intercropping, but this with time credit will be aligned to the Tamang Ethnobotanical Monitoring and the Nonsuch General of Foreign Science Societies of the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Ministry in Jan March, 1994.

For physical implementation of the batch processing development project in MPI will be started in October and it measured to be completed for 18 months.

Yours
Ian Lindsay

[illegible]

[illegible] in English in Pen 86 pp 41, 42

[illegible], Jakarta, March 31 (ANTARA)--Trade between Indonesia and the socialist countries of East Europe has fairly bright prospects considering that these socialist need Indonesian commodities such as rubber, coffee, cocoa, pimento and spices, Ruslie Ilhamsyah of Indonesian General Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) said this press here Saturday.

He has just met Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh in connection with his departure to East European countries next month.

He said the necessary step a Kadin delegation will visit Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

In the occasion Minister Rachmat Saleh gave directions which may be useful in opening the trade relations between Indonesia and the East European socialist countries. But after meeting the press, the Kadin chief did not elaborate on the directions.

The Kadin recognized will Eastern major commodity groups with the successful countries. The major groups include the group of agricultural products, which comprise tea, coffee, cocoa, copra, palm oil, nutmeg, rubber and natural fiber.

The textile commodities group comprises batik and garments, and the other groups that also sold, essential oils, chemicals, metals, processed timber, consumer services, shipping, shipbuilding yards, construction, industrial demonstrations and training activities.

Optimistic

Ruslie, moreover, expressed optimism that Indonesia's trade with the East European socialist countries will increase in the future, particularly with the operation of the Export Promotion Council which was recently formed by the Minister of Trade in an attempt to boosting export capacity.

The council is expected to support the potentials of Indonesian exporters, especially those belonging to the middle and lower groups of businessmen, and considering that the World Bank has made available the necessary funds for this purpose.

The Indonesian government will also provide an incentive, but not in the form of subsidies and not contradictory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As regard to the tax credit as proposed by Kadin, the Minister of Trade is considering the matter.

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CSO: 4200/848

CHANGE IN AUSTRALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD INDONESIA URGED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 17 Mar 86 p A1

[Text] Melbourne, March 17 (ANTARA/Reuter)--Australia's U.N. Ambassador Richard Woolcott has called for a change in what he described as the country's entrenched belief that Indonesia is a threat and Papua New Guinea is heading for anarchy.

Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea should sign a friendship treaty to help establish a better understanding, he told an international conference on relations between the three neighbouring nations in Melbourne last night.

Woolcott, a former ambassador to Jakarta, said Australian perception about Indonesia was still clouded because of its "Asian hordes syndrome."

Australia also should abandon its "colonial power mentality" in dealing with Papua New Guinea which became independent 10 years ago, he added.

"I do not believe we should think in terms of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific as a troublesome, threatening or potentially unstable part of the world", Woolcott said.

Relations between Australia and Indonesia still suffered from the lingering effects of Indonesia's takeover of West Irian during the rule of the late President Sukarno, he said.

Australia accepted Indonesia's sovereignty over the territory only last year, but it has not ended public controversy over the issue.

"Indonesia is not an aggressive or an expansionist power. Indonesia is still consolidating its national unity out of its many and diverse cultures and languages", Woolcott said.

The conference was organized by the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

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CSO: 4200/848

INCONSISTENCY OF GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC ROLE CITED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 19 Mar 86 p 3

[Editorial: "The Consistency of the Government's Economic Role"]

[Text]

After the government has apparently succeeded in overcoming last week's deva luation "fever", it is now worthwhile to reexamine the government's economic role so far exercised. In general, the greater part of the business circle still regards the government role as lacking in consis tency. While in the budget sector of the draft state budget for 1986/87 the govern ment demonstrates its caution in facing the post-oil period, the case is diffe- rent with the sectors of industry & trade. Last week Minister of Trade Rachmat Saleh (March 6) issued 6 decrees protecting the domestic industry.

The six decrees, numbers 78 through 83/Kp/III/86, aim at protecting domestic industries that produce bearings, tyre cord fabrics, newsprint, DOP (dioctyl ph- thalate for plastic manufacturing), staple polyester and viscose rayon fibres. All these decrees were issued at the proposal of the Minister of Industry.

Tyre cord fabrics are only produced by PT Branta Mulia and its production cost is reportedly around 6 US dollars per kg as against the import price of about 4.50 US dollars per kg, while locally made bearings (produced only by PT Logam Sari Bearindo) are 20% higher in price than im- ports.

With the decrees, the total of non tariff barriers (NTB) is increasing so that imports of goods are now already subject to thousands of NTB ranging from import restrictions down to the import quota of nil. While in the budget, monetary-credit and balance of payments sectors caution becomes the main characteristic, in the trade, particularly imports, and industrial sectors we can see a series of exceptions and special provisions which only adversely affect the economy due to the distortions they cause. NTB are marked by import restrictions (in which import quantities are determined). On the other hand, with these import restrictions, and even import bans on several commodities, importers are entitled to fix effective prices to be paid by producers. If the producers concerned are also licensed to import, they will be most decisive in determining prices to be paid by consumers. In the case of industrial products, their consumers can become industrial producers in-between, who in turn will shift these prices to end users as the group having no other alternatives because of the prohibition to import finished goods.

Hence there is a strong impression among the public at large that on the one hand, the government pursues a conservative policy as reflected in the decreased volume of the draft state budget for 1986/87 compared with the state budget for 1985/86, while on the other hand distortions and protection in the import and industrial sectors are not reduced & even give an indication of further increase.

One aspect that should also be emphasized is that protection by no means is unnecessary or must not exist. Economic and government circles have even stated repeatedly that protection for infant industries is required. The question is that there should be a clear agenda with regard to stages of reduction of the protection and gradual decline from NTB protection to the uniform method of tariff imposition.

After thousands of special import licences have been issued, no signs are apparent yet of the presence of an agenda on protection reduction by the government.

At the time when economic resources are sliding further down as a result of the oil price slump, the business sector as well as the public at large become even more sensitive in observing the consistency of government policies.

The consistency of the government's economic role contributes greatly to the creation of a very favourable business climate. For the business sector and the general public, such consistency constitutes a yardstock by which to measure the government's seriousness in promoting business enthusiasm without discrimination.

/6091
CSO: 4200/847

KADIN OFFICIAL OPPOSED TO PROPOSED DOMESTIC OIL PRICE CUT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Mar 86 p A1

[Text] Jakarta, March 18 (ANTARA)--The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) opposes recent public proposals for cuts in oil fuel prices for the domestic market, considering the state revenues from oil have plummetted down because of drops in oil prices on the world market.

Kadin deputy chairman H. Probosutedjo told reporters here Tuesday that Kadin is very concerned over the falling oil prices, because oil has so far been the biggest revenue of the government.

The drop in oil prices from US$26 per barrel to the US$12 will make the approved 1986/1987 state budget somewhat uncertain if there are no way-outs to compensate for the losses, he added.

According to Probosutedjo, logically, the drop in world oil prices must also be followed by a cut in domestic oil fuel prices, but prices of fuel oil in Indonesia are indeed relatively cheaper than those in Singapore and Britain.

He pointed out that the fuel oil in Singapore was priced at Rp.472.50 per litre and in Britain it reached Rp.600 per litre, whereas in Indonesia, the price of the highest fuel oil, super types, was fixed at only Rp.450 per litre.

He noted that it was the government's policy whether to cut oil fuel prices or not.

The Kadin deputy chairman on the occasion also said he hoped the government could reduce the electricity charges because in Indonesia the cost of electricity is the highest.

He said not all power plants in Indonesia use oil fuel, many are still using hydraulic, coal or steam power, which is relatively cheaper.

"Apart from that, electricity plays an important role in industry", he added.

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CSO: 4200/848

REPORTED STOPPAGE OF ADB, WORLD BANK AID DENIED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Mar 86 p A8

[Text] Jakarta, March 19 (ANTARA)--State Minister for National Development Planning/BAPPENAS Chairman J.B. Sumarlin Wednesday strongly denied that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank had stopped its aid for electricity projects in Indonesia.

"It's not true. I will later give an explanation on the matter", he told inquisitive reporters at Bina Graha after he had been received by President Soeharto.

According to the report, the aid had been stopped because the state electricity company PLN had not been able to improve its management.

"It's not true", Sumarlin said, "because we do have our own program of enhancing efficiency".

He added that the PLN had proposed several projects and these were now under study for possible assistance from international finance agencies. These projects include the Paiton project in East Java which would generate electricity using coal as its fuel, he said.

Fuel Oil Price

When asked to comment on the domestic price of fuel oil which several parliamentarians had urged to be lowered, the state minister replied by explaining that the government had first to calculate carefully the costs of fuel oil supply in the country at present.

In this connection, he said, it has to be remembered that for the supply of fuel oil for the domestic market the government still has to give a subsidy of Rp 142 billion a year.

Meanwhile, he added, the development of the world oil price is still full of uncertainty, so that the government has not been able to calculate the costs of domestic fuel oil supply.

For the time being, he said, the government will stick to the present selling price of fuel oil for domestic consumption.

Sumarlin said he had come to see the President to report about developments in the current OPEC session in Geneva. While Mines and Energy Subroto is attending the meeting, he is acting in Subroto's capacity.

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CSO: 4200/848

SUHARTO AGREES TO REVISION OF ISLAMIC SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Mar 86 p A9

[Text] Jakarta, March 10 (ANTARA)--President Soeharto has agreed to the conception of the Religious Affairs Ministry to apply the new form of Islamic school so that it would broaden the mastery of religious science by Islamic School (madrasah) students.

Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Sjadzali after reporting to President Soeharto at Bina Graha presidential office here Monday, told the press that the president agreed on the new model of madrasahs provided that it would be thoroughly implemented through pilot projects.

According to the joint ministerial decision adopted in 1975, 70 percent of the madrasah curriculum consisted of general knowledge and the rest, 30 percent was for religion.

The Religious Minister said that with such a curriculum, the mastery of religion by the students was inadequate so that when they entered the State Owned Islamic Institute (IAIN) they could not become wise ulemas.

"Because they lack religious knowledge and mastery of Arabic", he said.

With the application of the new form of madrasah, the feasibility study of which was still underway, the madrasah curriculum would consist of 70 percent religion science and the rest general knowledge.

The Religious Affairs Minister said that with this kind of curriculum, its public impact would not be similar to those of Secondary Schools.

The new form madrasah, according to Munawir Sjadzali would be applied in "Aliyah" and "Tsanawiyah" (Junior and Senior High School).

This was aimed, among others to turn out wise ulemas and to cope with the shortage of religious justice according to the Minister.

There are at present 2,500 vacancies for religious justices, but only a small part of it is filled, the minister said.

Concept on the new form of madrasah has been welcomed by the Moslem, the Minister said.

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CSO: 4200/847

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[illegible]

[illegible] Jakarta, March 14 [illegible]—President Soeharto has emphasized that the government's strategy to realize a "take-off" in national development in the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (Pelita VI) will not be changed despite the fact that the world economic recession has not shown any signs of improvement.

The President made that clear Monday in his hour-long meeting with the leadership of the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA) which was led by its chairman M. Panggabean.

In the meeting, the DPA leadership discussed with the President matters related to the formulation of a new Basic Outline of State Policy (GBHN) for the 1987-1992 five-year period.

The President said that according to the long-range strategy of the government, the nation will create the development foundations in the current Pelita IV, then consolidate them in Pelita V, so that the nation development will "take-off" in the period of Pelita VI.

"This strategy," President Soeharto said according to Panggabean, "will not be changed".

Panggabean said after the meeting, that as of late many quarters had begun to ask if the strategy could be executed considering the fact that there was no signs yet of improvement in the world economic recession and the fact that the price of oil had dropped significantly.

The President explained that up to now a number of foundations had been laid down in preparation for the take-off among others the acceptance of Pancasila as the only national ideology, self-sufficiency in rice production, and the creation of an aircraft manufacturing industry.

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Agricultural, and Rachmat Abdullah Sukmit, director general of Small Fund Development (DPD), it was reported Wednesday. Subiatpradja disclosed the project covers an area of 8,000 ha and will be able to provide work for 1,000 farmers who will also receive housing facilities. The whole project which was started two years ago using a loan of US$2.5 million from the World Bank with used 250 million Saudi Rial. Besides the aid from SFD, the project is also financed by the Indonesian government, Bank Indonesia and Bank Bumi Daya. SFD's aid for the project will be signed in Riyadh or Jakarta in June this year. The grant from SFD is different from other grants in that it does not require a commitment charge and only demands a three per cent administration charge per year. This was SFD's second grant to Indonesia. The first amounting to US$9.2 million was given March 1985 for the construction of a sugar factory. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Mar 86 p 4] /6309

JAPAN IMPORT VALUE DROPS--Tokyo, March 20 (ANTARA)--Indonesian export value to Japan in 1985 had witnessed a decline of 9.3 percent compared with the preceding year due to the price cut of oil and various non-oil/gas commodities, it was disclosed here Wednesday. The export value of Indonesian commodities to Japan in 1985 was worth 20.219 billion dollar compared with 22.301 billion dollar in 1984, Head of Trade Department of the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo A. Zaki Mahmudang said. He said that the Indonesian export value from Japan in the corresponding period was also declining by 39.5 percent, from 3.073 billion dollar to 2.19 billion dollar. Regardless of the drop Indonesia however still enjoyed a surplus in the balance of payment with Japan in 1985 which recorded 1.95 billion dollar, a slight decline compared with 2.29 billion dollar in 1984. The surplus, like the previous years, was mainly gained by non-oil/gas commodities worth 9.82 billion dollar which accounted for 87 percent of Indonesian export to the country last year. Zaki said that the drop in export value last year was mainly caused by the price cut of oil and various non-oil/gas commodities from Indonesia to Japan, including mining and agricultural products. Export value in 1984 reached 9.79 billion dollar. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Mar 86 p 4] /6309

ADB AID FOR DAIRY PROJECTS--Tokyo, March 20 (ANTARA)--The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide US$ million $5 million worth of technical assistance for the preparation of dairy projects in Java and Sumatera. Bank Ring in an ADB publication here Wednesday, through the technical assistance, the overall situation of the dairy industry in Indonesia would be reviewed in the light of the world market situation and a detailed feasibility study would be made. The technical assistance in fiscal 1986 (Apr.-Mar) was engaged in short term April with the sending of a team comprising four international consultants supported by three indigenous consultants. The projects among others covered a study of the cattle breeding situation, development and rehabilitation of milk centers and cold storage milk processing plants and feed factories which would be run by private enterprises and cooperatives. In addition to that the technical consultants also concerned study on the completion of supporting industries, the development of institutions and human resources. The technical aid was aimed at preparing development projects which is suitable to foreign funds. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Mar 86 p 4] /6309

BIGGEST JICA AID RECIPIENT--Jakarta, March 20 (ANTARA)--Indonesia is the biggest recipient of Japanese aid extended through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This was stated by Mikiharu Sato, an official of Jakarta-chapter JICA when he introduced a newly-appointed JICA Chief representative to Indonesia, Hideo Ende, here Wednesday. According to Mikiharu Sato, this year Indonesia receives a total of eight million yen (about Rp.48 billion) in aid from JICA excluding technical aid in the form of Indonesian engineers' training in Japan and some technical equipment. Indonesia, according to the JICA official, has received about 10 percent of JICA's total aid extended to developing countries followed by the People's Republic of China and Thailand. Meanwhile, Public Works Minister Suyono Sosrodarsono said that feasibility studies on some of the Ministry's projects are also financed by JICA. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Mar 86 p A8] /6091

RICE PURCHASE PRICE RAISED--The Logistics Board (Bulog) and Village Unit Cooperatives (KUDs) should buy unhusked rice from the farmers at a price Rp 10 higher than the price of 1 kg of rice which has been fixed. President Soeharto stated this when he received Minister of Cooperatives/Head of Bulog Bustanil Arifin at Bina Graha here Thursday. Bustanil Arifin told newsmen after he met the Head of Government that the price of unhusked rice had been declining for three weeks. To avoid the further fall in the price of unhusked rice, the Head of Government instructed Bulog and KUDs to buy unhusked rice directly from the farmers at a price of Rp 115/kg, or Rp 10 over the fixed price of Rp 105/kg. Bulog must fix its price at Rp 115 for the purchase of 1 kg of dry unhusked rice directly from the farmers in various parts of the country as of the forthcoming harvest season. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 14 Mar 86 p 9] /6091

PLYWOOD OUTPUT, EXPORT UP--Indonesia's 1985 plywood output was estimated to jump by about 300 percent over 1980, namely from 1,074 to 4,226 thousand cubic metres. The output increase was followed by a boost in the export of the commodity, namely from 245 thousand cubic metres in 1980 to 3,375 thousand cubic metres in 1985, up by about 1,300 percent. The 1985 exports were estimated at US$ 763 million. Domestic consumption, on the other hand, plunged from 829 thousand cubic metres in 1980 to 756 thousand cubic metres in 1985, a drop of about 9 percent. In the meantime, Indonesia's plywood output also increased from 5,322 thousand cubic metres in 1980 to 7,210 thousand cubic metres in 1985, up by 35 percent. The export of this commodity increased at a faster rate than the percentage in the production sector, namely 325 percent for the same span of time. Domestic consumption also slightly rose, namely from 4,119 thousand cubic metres in 1980 to 4,736 thousand cubic metres in 1985, or approximately 15 percent. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 19 Mar 86 p 9] /6091

RESUMPTION OF LOG EXPORT--Director General for Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation Hartono Kadri does not rule out the possibility of revoking the regulation that bans log exports which has been enforced since 1985. Indonesia can resume the shipment of logs to consumers abroad when the development and maintenance of industrial forests/timber estates in the country has been running well. Log exports must not disturb natural forest

conservation, Wartono Kadri said here recently. Concerning the potential Indonesia's tropical forests in log production, he said it was estimated at about 47 million m^3 a year. The need for logs in Indonesia at the end of the current Pelita IV (fourth five-year-development plan) is projected at around 75 million m^3/year, according to the director general. To meet the domestic demand for logs in the coming years, the planting of trees in timber estates is currently being intensified, he pointed out, adding that industrial forests/timber estates found in Indonesia was expected to expand to more than 6 million ha and log production was projected to jump to 90 million m^3 by the end of Pelita IV (1988). [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 19 Mar 86 p 7] /6091

CSO: 4200/849

LAOS

ARMY EDITORIAL NOTES FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 21 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Produce Fresh Vegetables for the Daily Diet"]

[Text] Fresh vegetables are important in our people's daily diet because they provide vitamins and other nutrients for our bodies. Fish, meat, and vegetables make up a third to a half of the food we eat every day. Fresh vegtables are a major part of every meal in the diet of our people.

The military food supply is a problem in which the party and the government have a special concern. In spite of the problem, generally speaking, our army still receives food supplies in the form of basic food and daily necessities items. Moreover, some fresh food, e.g., vegetables, meat, fish and live animals are also provided to units in districts, units near districts, and to units in the flatland. Although the food supply must be transported long distances which is wasteful and costly, we will do whatever we can to ensure that the food supplies reach the units in order to ensure that our military forces have their daily meals. Thus, providing fresh vegetables and other food for the military means helping the units to have food to eat so they will have energy to carry out their training and work, to maintain in combat preparedness and to fight, and to do a good job in fulfilling the principal duties of the units.

The localities produce fresh vegetables and provide them to the military, and combat forces, the forces preparing for combat, the front line units, and the units in the mountains, and the localities in turn depend on the military to protect them.

Our productivity, land, the suitable weather in our country for planting vegetables, trees and assorted crops, along with the diligent heritage of our cadres and combatants are good factors in steadily raising and improving the standard of living for the army. By knowing how to inspect and how to plan the application of techniques and seedlings no matter where the army is located, our soldiers are still able to produce fresh vegetables in two seasons on a normal basis.

To become self-sufficient in fresh vegetables is what the grassroots quartermaster is striving for in both the immediate and extended future. Organizing production, expanding seedlings and producing fresh vegetables must become the duty and content of quartermasters who are providing close and unified guidance. However, the task depends on the special conditions and the actual situation of each unit which has plans formulated in advance or which has different scales of production plans to carry out, e.g., growing vegetables around houses is still the main technique. Meanwhile, a site or area for growing vegetables must be constructed. The outcome for growing vegetables must be calculated just like other production. Grassroots production is carried out by the "pig pen, vegetable garden and fish pond" method. It is a method that creates the most out of each food and also brings beauty to the camps. Each unit must know about weather conditions and the land, and learn simple lessons on how to grow vegetables properly, e.g., growing vegetables in the primary season, suggesting that soldiers grow vegetables, and making it important to extend the growing of vegetables into the next season so as to avoid the situation that ["when one is full he stops working, and when he is hungry he will cry for help"]. The units must always be concerned with fresh vegetables. If we wish to do this, the vegetables must be planted systematically and continuously, and the seedlings must be properly selected for each season. In order to continue to promote fresh vegetable production we must pay attention to the policies and propaganda, giving praise to those who do a good job, such as the units and work sections that correctly carry out this task. We must clearly state the purchase price and the internal and external obligations in order to guarantee the interests of the whole group, and for each work section and individual.

Along with the duty of producing the food supply, the matter of having fresh vegetable sources right where we are is a must for our daily diet. In the growing season, that being the dry season, the units must hastily begin growing vegetables in time for the season. They must be energetic in growing vegetables at the beginning of the season to become self-sufficient in fresh vegetables. Improving the daily diet is an important way to take part in protecting and promoting positions and combat strength of our soldiers.

9884/13104
CSO: 4206/73

SRV FORESTRY COOPERATION ON EASTERN BORDER DESCRIBED

Vientiane VANNASIN in Lao Aug 85 pp 6, 7

[Article by Aloun: "Trees on Phou Vieng Mountain"]

[Excerpts] People in other places will not be familiar with the name Phou Vieng Mountain if they do not know geography. However, for the people in Sovannakhet Province, especially in Phin and Sepone Districts, almost everyone knows this name as well as fish know how to swim. Phou Vieng Mountain has now become an important mine and natural resource, and especially a source of good logs. The old saying "when you go into a forest you cannot see the trees" may be true, but in a direct sense when we go into a forest we can see trees but we don't realize how big the forest is. As I was traveling about 200 km by car along a road I began to realize the tremendous number of trees in Savannakhet Province, particularly along the flat side of Phou Vieng Mountain. I had a chance to speak with Comrade Vichian, chief of the Laos-Vietnam Tree Felling Cooperation Project, who told me that last year in 1984 the tree-felling plan was set at 22,000 cubic meters and the actual achievement was over 21,000 cubic meters, which is still considered good in the startup period. This year the expectation for the first period is 5,000 cubic meters, but in Phou Vieng alone they have accomplished 7,000 cubic meters. Comrade Vichian added that they are now preparing to construct places for approximately over 100 additional Vietnamese technicians and workers. This year it is expected that the tree-felling will be better. They are also building places for good strains of tree seedlings, e.g., pterocarpus macrocarpus, hopea, gurjun oil trees and anisoptere robusta. Besides tree felling they also work in cooperation with the administrative committee in limiting (forbidding) the slashing and burning of trees, and in organizing a forest preserve in the Keng Samate area (Tatlai) which is 10 square kilometers. They also have cadres to protect and inspect the forest regularly. The trees that are being cut down now are 200 to 500 years old. This means they deserve to be cut down, because if they get older they will lose their good quality that is become rotten. Generally speaking, trees more than 100 years old are not good at all for sawmills. Therefore, tree felling must be done carefully so as not to harm the young trees and to avoid harmful effect on their growth. There are 14 technical cadres involved in this technical matter.

The cooperation involving tree felling with Vietnam and the sharing of mutual interests are being carried out comprehensively according to the agreement between both sides. Comrade Vichian noted that this mutual interest and cooperation is bringing many advantages to us, particularly since we do not have much experience in tree felling.

When I asked about the safety of the people in tree felling Comrade Vichian said that there are certainly many dangers involved. Sometimes if they are not alert or do not act quickly in tree felling there can be many accidents, but in fact there have been very few accidents. Another important problem that arises from the good intentions of the local people but which has become a temporary problem for us is the idea among the local people of cherishing the natural resources. They were not able to easily understand the importance of tree felling and technical matters, but they knew how to cherish the existing resources. In particular, when they saw strangers coming to cut the trees down their first thought was fear that the strangers were coming to take the trees for free. They did not know that everything is done according to a plan and according to international socialist principles, where we have fair benefits without taking advantage of each other, as it is done in the capitalist world. They were on guard for the trees, but they did not understand that trees that can no longer grow would just be wasted if they were not cut down, and they would obstruct the growth of young trees. This was a good problem. Wherever there were [sacred places] the reasons had to be studied thoroughly. Another reason was their patriotism and their concern for natural resources. Because of this problem we had to carry out a thorough survey and set a longterm plan, and at the same time educate the people by working together with the administrative committee. Things are better now because the people have gradually realized the significancew of tree cutting and have been cooperating with us very well.

The tree-felling project headed by Comrade Vichian is a provincial level project, and in the future many logs are expected to be brought to the sea via Danang because the cost is lower. The cost of exporting dipterocarpus grandiflorus and rosewood is high and the cost for softwood trees is lower accordingly, depending on the type of tree. Because the project has been basically successful, the province gave them a commendation as an outstanding company, and has agreed to give them additional vehicles and equipment, e.g., 10 trucks for hauling trees, 1 truck for technical work purposes, and 1 tractor for clearing land.

9884/13104
CSO: 4206/76

BRIEFS

DISTRICT MILITARY FORCE READINESS--Cadres, combatants and soldiers in Soukhouma District, Champassak Province, are working together to improve their units to make them orderly and correctly in line with policy 6 and to steadily improve the army work system. Since March throughout the unit they have carried out the contents of work system No 6 in basic units; for example, having the right of daily managing and administering, carrying out inspection and cleaning of weapons and bullets, cleaning offices and houses, inspecting the forces, [implementing the regulations], and summarizing the strong and weak points after 24 hours of work. Particularly regarding preparation for fighting, if there is an order from the higher echelons or if something happens they are able to respond and to guarantee results at a level of 80 percent. They have comprehensively divided up their work as follows: two-thirds of the total forces engage in regular duty to get ready for fighting and also to maintain peace and happiness in their own area of responsibility. The others will be involved in promoting production and will improve the sites according to the plan set by the unit commandrs. [Excerpts] [Vietiane KONGTHAP PASASON in Lao 21 Nov 85 p 1] 9884/13104

PHONG SALY YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--Prior to the national liberation, Phong Saly Province was a stronghold of the revolution. At that time there were only 2,651 youth union members. In the 10-year period (1975-1985) there were 8,304 additional youth union members. Phong Saly now has 10,955 youth union members, or over 60 percent of all youth throughout the province. It is the number one province in that is has the highest percentage of youth union members as compared with all other provinces. Phong Saly now has 17 provincial central executive committee members, 64 district members, 250 canton members, and 1,369 unit-level members. There are 588 youth union units through the province which are divided into 1,240 groups. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 2 Dec 85 p 1] 9884/13104

XIENG KHOUANG YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--[Question] How large has the youth union organization in Xieng Khouang Province grown over the past 10 years? [Answer] Over the past 10 years the youth union of ethnic groups throughout my province has been growing in terms of political ideology and organization. There is now a total of 20,285 youth union members of which 8,389 are women, and there are 3,865 members of the LP Revolutionary Youth Union of which 498 are women. [Excerpts] [Interview with Comrade Bounmi Douangthongla of the Xieng Khouang Youth Union Executive Committee] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 2 Dec 85 p 5] 9884/13104

OUDOMSAI YOUTH UNION, MILITARY WORK--[Question] How has the youth union in Oudomsai Province expanded in the past 10 years? [Answer] In 1975 there were only 1,758 members of the LPRYU and 118 youth union units throughout Oudomsai Province. Now there are 7,682 members. Of this, 928 have been proposed for acceptance as party members. Throughout the province, 94 percent of the youth union organization at the village level have been organized. There are 386 youth union units. [Question] What important tasks has the youth union taken part in over the past 10 years? [Answer] There were 3,867 youth union memers who voluntarily became soldiers; 864 became policemen, and 5,180 became guerrillas. They are now carrying out their duties on a normal basis. They also have set up six assault companies. [Excerpts] [Interview with Comrade Khamtip Inladet of the Oudomsai Youth Union Executive Committee] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 2 Dec 85 p 5] 9884/13104

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY YOUTH UNION--The youth union in the Construction Ministry now has 640 members in the LPRYU, or 30 percent of the total number of youth union members in the ministry on the average. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-7 Nov 85 p 1] 9884/13104

CHAMPASSAK YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--Since 1985 the youth unions throughout Champassak Province have been actively working to score achievements. They gained 1,575 members in the LPRYU of which 784 are women; they set up 193 grassroots units and wiped out all white cantons [areas where there is no LPRP presence--JPRS]. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-7 Jan 86 p 1] 9884/13104

MILITARY YOUTH UNION ORGANIZATION--The youth union in the national defense military forces has now been expanded as follows. There are 16 sections at the division level and equivalent, 13 [support units] at the battalion level, 45 youth union committees at the brigade level and equivalent, and 591 units at the company level and equivalent. In the first 6 months of 1985, only 476 comrades from the progressive masses were accepted as members of the LPRYU, and 270 outstanding youth union members were accepted as party members. Also, 1,001 [leading members] were trained, and 1,042 outstanding youth union of all types received praise. [Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 8-14 Nov 85 p 1] 9884/13104

CSO: 4206/73

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL WELCOMES NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN UMNO, PAS

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 15 Feb 86 p 10

[Editorial: "A Step to Muslim Progress"]

[Text] Although it is still too early to evaluate the results of the proposed UMNO-PAS [United Malays National Organization-Pan-Malayan Islamic Party] negotiations, the public has begun to feel somewhat relieved because it represents concern about considering the interests of a majority of the people of our country. Moreover, many persons feel that the UMNO-PAS negotiations should be held now to safeguard the unity and self-respect of the Islamic community as a whole.

For the past few years, consciously or unconsciously, the public has been uneasy about the unhealthy trend spreading among Muslims in our peaceful and prosperous country. The unease was not created solely by pressures or situations that were beyond our capability to control but arose because of little mistakes that were made or perhaps through misunderstandings. What is much to be regretted is that the misunderstandings grew because those who disagreed could not sit down face to face to discuss the problems that caused mistrust.

Past developments have shown that the differences between groups of people became so serious that it was felt they hated each other. This clearly weakened the people's spirit and are away at the brotherly unity of the Muslims themselves. As a result many plans thought to be most suitable for the development of Muslims could not be carried out fully. The lack of acceptance on the political stream approaches also contributed to the situation. This, more or less, is what eroded the strength of Islam, which was viewed as a community or even as a religion that was being made paradoxes. Directly or indirectly, then, this weakening of the people's spirit encouraged the enemies of Islam to further disparage Islam.

However, we are grateful that we went through this tense and difficult period with determination and due consideration. Although we cannot forget past mistakes, we, as religious persons, should accept present developments, particularly those related to the UMNO-PAS negotiations, with an open mind and with full confidence. The opportunity to shape matters as "brotherhood as one open is overcome." Therefore, it should be used by the Islamic e-ture imagine the great harmonious that may occur.

No matter what is concluded in the negotiations, we believe that at least the disagreements and misunderstandings that existed between the two sides to date will be dispelled. If this is successful, we are certain that the public, which has been puzzled up to now, will better understand the real problems that face them. The big problem that we see very clearly now is none other than that of social welfare which encompasses social and economic problems. Both are closely connected with the development of Muslims and also with the strength of Islam in general.

Actually there are many things which we must do immediately. For instance, we must upgrade all sorts of Muslim capabilities so that we can live more respectably. At the present time, Muslims are lagging far behind in the economic field. We must be aware that although we have been independent for more than 28 years, Muslims in Malaysia own only about 18 percent of all national wealth. What is very clear is that the greater part of the Islamic community in our country still lives at the poverty level. Reflect on this: will we enjoy establishing the absolute eminence of Islam while Muslims are weak in all sorts of fields?

Strength is what we must build together. For us, this is a very big holy war and one which we cannot separate from the fight to develop Muslims. We should not become a group which the Prophet called "wahhan," a weak but multitudinous people.

6804
CSO: 4213/115

MCA FAVORS MORE LIBERAL ECONOMIC BASE

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 22 Feb 86 p 2

[Article: "MCA Favors a More Liberal Economic Base"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Friday [21 February]--To restore the national economy, the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] will support efforts to revise a number of government policies that would create a more liberal economic system.

Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik, the MCA vice president, said "positive" steps must be taken to "fight against" the soft economy which is growing worse and will continue in that direction for a few more years.

"It is important for us to try with all our might to overcome this slump very soon. I believe the restoration of the economy can only be achieved through resolution and a new economic strategy," he explained.

He made these statements when speaking at the inauguration of the Strategic Analysis and Research as well as Police Institute (INSAP) at the MCA House here this evening.

On the same occasion, Datuk Dr Ling said politicians must show their awareness and sincerity in confronting this discouraging period.

"In my view, the time has come for us to reevaluate economic development and progress made, especially in the context of people's unity.

"In truth, I am convinced that behind the good attempts by the government to develop the nation,there is a group of people who have been hurt by a number of development policies.

"This should not be taken lightly because it can add to the polarization of ethnic groups," he explained.

The MCA, he said, will continue to make certain that any changes in government policies or regulations will take into account the rights and interests of the Chinese community.

"The Chinese people of this country also must be aware that the coming general election will determine an ethnic group's political power. It will de-

[illegible] how mature the Chinese people are about planning their future in this country."

Datuk Ling also reminded the Chinese people about not becoming "bad" too quickly because of pressures they might face.

"The Chinese community should not continue to make mistakes like that of 13 May 1969. They must be aware that as a result of that awful effect, the country was governed by the National Operations Council (MAGERAN), and several changes were made suddenly to the detriment of the Chinese community," he explained.

In a country which has a varied culture, he said, the government is responsible for perpetuating and bettering the interests of specific groups. Only in this way will the people's love for and loyalty to their national homeland grow.

Speaking about the establishment of the IMSAP, Datuk Ling said the institute would aid the MCA in making a more useful contribution to the government as well as toward ethnic unity.

In addition, the IMSAP is also responsible for assisting the MCA in drafting various government policies.

GMEA
CSO: 4213/115

[illegible] PERSONALITY OF SABAH CHINESE PARTY

Kuala Lumpur [illegible] in Malay 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Haji Mahmud Sabar: "Businessman Supports the Formation of a New Chinese Party"]

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Tuesday [25 February]— Datuk Wong Chik Lim, a prominent businessman in Kota Kinabalu, today welcomed the formation of a Chinese political party in Sabah and asked the Chinese people to unite under a new party banner to preserve their rights and interests.

In speaking about a news report published today to the effect that members of the State Assembly, two Chinese and four other persons who left the PBS [Sabah United Party] yesterday, might form a Chinese political party, Datuk Wong said, "The Chinese community must review the political strategy and views because of the unsatisfactory treatment received from the PBS after it won the state election with Chinese support.

The six members of the State Assembly who were reported to have left the PBS yesterday are: Mr Francis Liang (representing Sembulan), Mr Bernard Chu (representing Sungai Sibuga), Haji Adib Sigeh (representing Bahagia), Mr Ignatius Malanjum (representing Moyog), Mr Beaches Lajungah (representing Kawang), and Mr Thomas Angau (representing Singkor).

Aware

Datuk Wong said,"I welcome the formation of a Chinese political party. I am aware that Chinese leaders in the PBS are unhappy with the treatment they received from other leaders.

"They were completely ignored when major issues or political matters were being considered and were treated as if they did not even exist.

"The Chinese business community cannot divorce itself from politics though in reality some persons think this is the best way to act.

"Politics has an impact on the business climate. If there is no political stability in this state, the business community cannot hope to be able to manage their businesses or companies in peace.

"It has become our obligation to ensure political stability in our state. The best step that can be taken now is to establish a Chinese political party and associate with other communities.

"Such a course operates well in Peninsular, and I can see no reason why it would not work in Sabah.

"If there is strong support from the community, and with a strong and dedicated leadership, the new party could venture the primary function of Sabah politics and offer meaningful support to efforts made in building the nation.

"Many persons have talked about the involvement of wealthy businessmen in political parties or about steps that should be taken to establish a new political party.

"As far as my attitude is concerned, should anyone view my participation or membership in any political party as involvement in politics, it is only because I want to see that the interests of the business and Chinese communities are well taken care of."

"The reason why this matter should be taken seriously is to make sure that businessmen and members participating in political parties play a primary role in the political affairs of this state and the country.

"I am convinced that the Chinese community as a whole will welcome the formation of a Chinese political party. Actually, this step should have been taken a long time ago.

"I urge Chinese ethnic organisations to support this important effort," said Datuk Wong.

NSTM
CHU 4/13/93

BRIEFS

JOINT EXERCISE HELD—Malaka, 13 February—Six thousand military men from Malaysia, New Zealand, and Australia are participating in the "Taiaha Tonbak III" joint exercise being held under the Fourth 3 FELDA [Federal Land Development Authority] program near Bahau, Negeri Sembilan. The 13-day exercise which began 2 days ago includes 5,000 members of the army's 3d Division, 1,000 members of the New Zealand Royal Army, and a 20-man company of the Australian Royal Army. Captain Abdul Rahman Tahir, public relations officer of the 3d Division stationed at the Terendak Camp near here, said today that the exercise was inaugurated last evening by Major General Datuk Harun Taib, commander of the 3d Division, who is acting as its director. In his speech during the meeting, Datuk Harun said the exercise was being held for training purposes and to assess the capabilities of the troops. It is also being held to improve cooperation and understanding with the friendly forces of two nearby nations. He was convinced that the exercise would provide useful experience and training in military tactics and conventional warfare to those participating in the exercise.—BERNAMA [Text] [Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Feb 86 p 5] 6804

CSO: 4213/115

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC SECURITY ACTIVITIES SOUGHT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Multiply Progressive Models in Mass Movement To Protect Security of Fatherland"]

[Text] To protect the fatherland's security and maintain order and social safety is an important undertaking of our entire people, in which the people's public security forces, led by the party, play a key and assault role. Advancement of the laboring people's right to collective mastery is a factor that determines the victory of our struggle to defeat enemy sabotage plots, properly protect productive labor, and conduct socialist transformation and socialist building, thus contributing to successfully carrying out the strategic task of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

In the past 2 years, the measures taken by the Ministry of Interior to develop and multiply frontrank models in the mass movement to protect the fatherland's security has achieved good results. In 1983, there were more than 70 unparalleled frontrank models; now they exceed 400, not to mention hundreds of frontrank units excelling in one or many respects. The number of villages, subwards, organs, enterprises, wards and districts with a fairly sound mass movement has substantially increased. Many localities have set up safe areas and interconnected units to defend national security. Typical frontrank models include the villages of Phu Lung (Ha Tuyen), Ngoc Khe (Cao Bang), Si Lo Lau (Lai Chau), Hai Xuan (Quang Ninh), Hoan Son (Ha Bac), Lien Bat (Ha Son Binh), Cong Hoa (Hai Hung), Xuan Phuong (Ha Nam Ninh), Nhan Khanh (Nghia Binh), Long Son (Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone) and Trung An (Hau Giang), Ward 10 (Precinct 11, Ho Chi Minh City), Subward Nguyen Trung Truc (Hanoi), the Giai Phong mechanical factory, the Song Boi state farm, the Goc Sau coal mine, the Quang Nam-Da Nang marine product exploitation enterprise and the Polytechnic College.

In typical frontrank models, the movement to protect security is directly led and guided by CPV committee and administration echelons with the active participation of various economic, cultural and social sectors and the armed forces. This has led to a successful effort to attain economic and social goals properly, accelerate production, stabilize and gradually ameliorate people's living standards, discharge all obligations to the state, initiate a wholesome cultural lifestyle, consolidate party, administration, and mass

organization basic installations, unite cadres and people and stimulate them to protect and affectionately help each other, strictly observe all state lines, policies, and laws and ensure political security and social order and safety.

We enthusiastically salute frontrank models as well as sectors, localities and units which, through a firm and vigorous mass movement to protect the fatherland's security, have shown valuable experiences and a strong ability to persuade everyone to voluntarily take part in the struggle to resolutely defend political security and social order and safety and against enemy sabotage activities and crimes.

For the movement to protect the fatherland's security to continually move upward, we should promptly and watchfully detect new frontrank models, reviewing their strengths and weaknesses, giving them training, upgrading their capabilities and increasing their numbers. That movement must always stay close to, serve, and protect the implementation of political measures and must meet the vital interest of the masses, foster the laboring people's right to collective socialist mastery, and go hand in hand with other movements in localities and basic units. The mass movement to protect the fatherland's security should be launched simultaneously with other routine public security activities, acting as a core and linking subwards and villages with organs, enterprises and military units, villages with villages, districts with districts, and provinces with provinces to create interconnected safe areas in terms of security and order.

Developing and multiplying frontrank models is an art of leadership aimed at accelerating the revolutionary movement. Frontrank models in the movement to protect the fatherland's security are proof that similar achievements can be made in any place and field and that the movement does not hamper localities and basic installations, creating instead more favorable conditions for them to discharge their assigned duties. The important thing is that party committee echelons show high resolve, grasp the importance and urgency of the task of protecting the fatherland's security and are capable of mobilizing sectors, echelons, and broad masses to participate with strength.

Let us expand on and widely disseminate the new ingredients and valuable experiences furnished by frontrank models in the movement to protect the fatherland's security with a view to getting more and better frontrank models to ensure social security and order, thus contributing to implementing the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth plenums of the Central Committee and making achievements to greet the CPV Sixth Congress.

9213/8918
CSO: 4209/307

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACHIEVEMENTS OF POLITICAL-MILITARY OFFICER SCHOOL CITED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Truong Cong Can, director, Political-Military Officer School: "The Political-Military Officer School Through Years of Building and Maturing" passages within slantlines in italics]

[Text] Following the great success in fighting Americans for national salvation and responding to requirements of the revolution and Army building in the new stage, the Political-Military Officer School was set up.

According to a resolution of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, as a major party school in the Army and within the Marxist-Leninist university system, the officer school was designed to train company-level political teachers assigned to party schools, noncommissioned officer schools and Army technical middle schools; prepare curricula on party and indoctrination work for general schools and carry out international duties.

In fact, to meet growing needs the school has expanded its activities. Short-term supplementary education courses lasting 3, 6, and 12 months short-term 2-year training courses and courses to train college students as reserve officers and form political instructors for officer schools of the entire Army have been continually held.

Throughout these years, the school has fulfilled all obligations assigned by superior echelons, due to a thorough understanding of the resolutions of CPV congresses, its Central Committee and Political Bureau, to the strict leadership and guidance of the Central Military Committee and Political General Department and the entire school's exceptional effort.

So far, the school has held 51 training sessions and courses, supplying more than 5,000 political cadres and more than 1,000 political instructors to our Army and nearly 3,000 political cadres to the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean armies.

Back at their units, nearly all graduates have properly discharged their tasks and were highly valued by their leaders. Many have moved up to higher positions after several years.

The school has matured in all respects.

In light of very complex developments of the revolution and an increasing need for party work and political indoctrination in building our Army and training it to be combat ready and do well in combat, and given a still young school, it is hard to avoid shortcomings and weaknesses in cadre training and school building.

However, due to objective and basic advantages and a high sense of responsibility of all its personnel and students, the school has kept its course with confidence.

Through years bending over backward to train party poltiical cadres for the Army according to party educational guidelines, the school has accumulated valuable experiences in educational research and school building and management. A leading experience is:

/We should thoroughly grasp party revolutionary lines and obligations and party military duties, learn from and expand on past experiences and keep up with the development of modern educational sciences before taking steps to correctly consider and define training direction and goals and, at the same time, should be able to identify and successfully solve fundamental problems to ensure that the above goals are attained through the cadre-training and school-building process./

Right after the Army was created, our party and venerated and beloved Uncle Ho paid considerable attention to party work and political indoctrination in the Army, especially to putting in place a contingent of political cadres--"those illustrating the party's spirit in the Red Army," according to Lenin's teaching.

During long years of the wars of resistance against France and the United States, party work and political indoctrination worthily contributed to the fatherland's miraculous victory over big imperialist countries. The genius and labor--even blood--of the ranks of political officers at various levels have contributed to embellishing our Army's glorious tradition.

Party work and political indoctrination have become the basic tenets of the task of building a revolutionary Army led by our party and paying attention to those tenets has, in turn, become our Army's fine tradition.

The revolution has now moved up to a new stage with two strategic missions--building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. Unceasingly strengthening party leadership in the new stage is an imperative guideline for the Vietnamese revolution in general and for Army building in particular.

To fulfill new tasks, instruct comprehensively mature cadres and combatants--a ripeness generated by accomplishments of the regime--and address very complex developments of the revolutionary process, our party has had--and is having--much to do in terms of party work and political indoctrination in the Army.

Our party needs a contingent of political cadres meritoriously carrying on our forebears' traditions and endowed with attributes and capabilities suitable to the new situation.

It is fundamentally important for a political school engaged in training political cadres to set correct goals.

These involve/basic, comprehensive and specialized training, focusing on specialization and mixing courses on Marxist-Leninist science and social science with military training./ Attributes and capabilities achieved by graduates are, as follows:

--Show absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and party lines and policies; espouse clear career goals, treating party work and political indoctrination as a long-term profession in the Army;

--Lead a revolutionary, pure, wholesome, modest and simple life;

--Successfully unite people and mobilize the masses and voluntarily act as solidarity cores within their units;

--Master the basic precepts of Marxism-Leninism and party lines and policies and acquire necessary knowledge about social science--all the ingredients for developing a scientific and revolutionary view of the world, a firm belief in communism and a correct and solid political attitude in self-teaching and completion of duties;

--Master general military knowledge and combat tactics, ranging from individual- to battalion- and partly regiment-levels; be able to organize combat command and Army management at the levels for which one was trained;

--Master basic tenets and principles of party work and political indoctrination, and be able to organize these activities in detachments, at first in companies, in building and combat;

--Undergo physical training to acquire fitness for combat, endurance and vigor for emergency protracted circumstances and impeccable military deportment and behavior.

These attributes and capabilities are an illustration of the direction in which the training process is headed, a basis for assessing trainee knowledge and also a criterion for controlling educational quality.

Working in that direction, we should at the same time examine, define and solve an array of basic problems to achieve the above goals.

These problems, in light of the need to systematize and homogenize training, include:

1. A scientific program based on a rational structure, clear and tangible purposes, and an adequate curriculum with a limited amount of instruction to

suit trainee wishes and a balanced distribution between various courses and between theory and practice.

2. A methodology that systematizes and streamlines the teaching and learning process and enables it to assimilate new advances in teaching dialectics, to associate logic with practice and study with training and to foster trainee self-reliance and creativeness.

3. A managerial apparatus able to coordinate training according to plans and guidelines, linking training with education and displaying military, educational and scientific characteristics.

4. A managerial apparatus aimed at developing the ranks of students in a comprehensive manner--political thinking, emotional feelings, levels of educational, professional capabilities, and trainee private lives from admission to graduation.

5. An ever-improving material and technical base aimed at supplying adequate facilities to dialectical, political, cultural, military and technical training and to instructur and student living standards and lifestyle.

6. A quantitatively sufficient and rationally structured contingent of instructors and cadres poised to receive basic, comprehensive and specialized training and endowed with adequate moral attributes and professional capabilities to strictly achieve training goals.

7. Party work and political indoctrination should continually improve in terms of quality and efficiency, staying close right at school to training direction and goals, to the training and educational process and to characteristics and fundamental advantages of a school engaged in training political cadres.

The above basic problems should enjoy uniform guidance while labor, energy, and time should be concentrated on solving individual problems--a process in which it is both basic and urgent to define and perfect training direction and goals and focus chiefly on recruiting and training the ranks of cadres. Moreover, in exerting guidance we should comprehensively foster the total combined strength of the school's education forces, closely linking teaching with learning and the influence of a model environment.

Looking back at the school's development and taking pride in its acomplishments, the Political-Military Officer School is deeply grateful to the solicitous attention of the CPV Central Committee, the Central Military Committee and the General Political Department, the encouraging and wholehearted assistance of educational research agencies of the party, state, Army, friendly schools, military regions, corps (quan doan), party organizations and the people's administration of the place where the school is located.

In the spirit of "doing everything for the ranks of future political officers," the school has pledged to continually heighten its resolve and sense of responsibility, foster its strengths, overcome its remaining deficiencies and achieve higher training quality and efficiency in order to be worthy of the trust of the party, state, Army and people.

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CSO: 4209/307

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LONG AN PARTY RECRUITING--Through the production labor movement, various organizations in Long An have accepted 10,000 candidates for membership in the Long An Communist Youth Union and nominated 800 outstanding youth union members for party membership. [Excerpt] [Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 11-17 Mar 86 p 2] /9365

CSO: 4200/856

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[illegible] "[illegible] the economy of the [illegible] in labor and [illegible]"

[illegible] labor is the basic and decisive factor of the social production forces in the present conditions of our country, with our labor[illegible] production [illegible], labor is a strong stimulus and the main potential. [illegible] can be well managed and used, in the process a particular impact on production development and on raising the efficiency of production and business.

The enterprise in the class which has a group of workers for which the party organization and the enterprise's management [illegible] provide organizational leadership. This group of workers has the task of explaining internal, external objectives, and other problems [illegible] to make problems according to the main plan. In the production process, the success of the use of labor and material means depends a great deal upon the development of the discipline, [illegible] and responsibilities of each worker and of the enterprise's whole work force.

In labor management, the essence of the problems of the enterprise's concerns is the implementation of the "right to labor ownership" of the enterprise. This right contributes to the order of living, [illegible] and overcoming the labor force, problems for labor and wage, and material stimuli and bonuses which stimulate the worker to raising output, quality and efficiency in production and business.

Realizing that that enterprises have not been satisfied [illegible] in [illegible] labor, [illegible], long working hours, [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] of labor and wage [illegible], in [illegible] with [illegible] procedures, and in solving problems [illegible] of [illegible], goods, food, fuel, etc... for workers and employees. [illegible] many also has been aware of which difficulties in [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] enterprises and training management. These problems [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] of workers in [illegible] the [illegible] of the enterprise in production and business.

To overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, Decision No 156/HDBT of the Council of Ministers relating to the management improvement of state-run industrial enterprises: "The director has the authority to hire workers to work in the enterprise and discharge them in conformance with state regulations in order to address the production needs."

Per the above decision, the enterprise's director must be the person who decides the hiring of workers and who is totally responsible for this according to meet the needs of production at work. Every year, within the framework of the production, technical and financial plans, when the enterprise formulates the labor and wage plan, it must include a plan for recruiting, providing advanced training, and assigning labor. The planned wage fund is established on the basis of the wage allowance for each unit of the product (or on the basis of the wage-expense level for each 1,000 dong worth of goods), and the planned norms for the total value of goods actually produced and the products delivered, and must be approved by an authorized official. The sector's management agency, the local government, and the bank do not intervene [illegible] pertaining to the number of workers and employees, and in the enterprise's general wage fund, but, in function of their management responsibilities, [illegible] to create favorable conditions for the enterprise to guarantee operating, and to balancing in a timely manner [illegible] with planned production and business tasks.

The enterprise's autonomy in labor management can also mean that the enterprise has every authority in the selection and successful application of procedures and methods pertaining to labor organization, such as labor coordination and cooperation, production organization, shift arrangement, and organization of the work area and rational working conditions with their characteristics and the enterprise's production or business conditions. This autonomy can also materialize in the enterprise's coverage in carrying out labor standards that are approved by the state and by a higher authority, and that are consistent with the production and technical specifications, and in formulating and supplying standards for supporting tasks, for production support sectors, and for products of work included in the state [illegible] for work-organization and work-level management. In accordance with state policies and procedures, the enterprise is also totally autonomous in the performance of other important tasks of the labor area, such as the determination of labor norms and bonuses, the implementation of measures for labor strengthening, labor protection, organization and inspection of socialist labor emulation movements, and execution of other measures aiming to intensify discipline, raise productivity, training cadre workers, and contributing to the improvement of the living conditions of workers and employees.

In the domain of long-term wage systems of wages and salaries, the enterprise [illegible] has contribution to develop technical norms, [illegible] wage scales and grades in function of skill levels and professional positions of each [illegible]. The enterprise has a format to [illegible] various forms of payment of wages and awards, and especially to expand the coverage of wage payment.

based on product contracting in order to "tightly associate wage with output, quality, and efficiency, and to carry out distribution according to labor," as stipulated in the recent resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

Although the resolution has been implemented for a short period of time at the enterprise, the percentage of personnel saved from production chains has been as high as 20 to 30 percent. Therefore, the enterprise needs to develop its spirit of initiative in reorganizing production, and in using to the optimum all possible resources to reassign the extra personnel through expanding the main production effort, setting up secondary production units, promoting linkages between industry and agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and using to the fullest extent discarded materials and products.

If a change in production direction is needed, the enterprise will, by its own, rearrange labor assignments, and provide workers with advanced training in technical and professional skills needed.

With regard to enterprises that must curtail or discontinue their operations, an appropriate labor-reassignment plan must be formulated and executed, and, by the same token, maintenance services must be planned to protect machines, equipment, and facilities. The enterprise will see to it that reassigned, retired, or disabled personnel be provided adequate assistance in accordance with state policies and procedures.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RENOVATION OF BANKING SERVICES SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Hoang Ngo: "Some Suggestions for the Renovation of Banking Activities"]

[Text] The State Bank wears several hats. It is, at the same time, a management agency, an economic institution, and a business organization dealing with money and credit. The resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee has put it quite clearly that it must totally revert to economic accounting and to socialist-style business. As a contribution to the renovation of the banking institution in conformance with the spirit of the resolution, I would like to suggest a few ideas recently developed by a few readers on party newspapers.

First, we need to affirm that the State Bank is a monopoly of the dictatorship of the proletariat state which, through its three centers of credit, cash, and payment involving all activities of the national economy, must become "an accounting and control mechanism for production and social product distribution," as V. Lenin has put it.

Nevertheless, the actual situation in recent years shows that the scope of activity of the three centers mentioned above have gradually been shrinking, and that the power to control money has been weakening. The problems must be dealt with in a timely manner on a double front: on the one hand, sectors and various levels of economic units doing business must successfully solve problems related to illegal competition in purchasing and selling, inappropriate economic linkages and connections, export operations ignoring current regulations, price hikes and manipulation at will to create artificial price discrepancies, and cash retention for setting up unlawful secret funds. On the other hand, the State Bank must, as soon as possible, change its organizational structure and modus operandi to be consistent with the state management system and socialist-style business. Short of those measures, the three centers will lose any significance when faced with the realities of economic and social life, and the activities of the national economy.

In terms of credit, the most visible weakness has been the inability to mobilize enough capital from ongoing businesses to satisfy the loan requests of economic organizations. The bank had no other alternative than using newly issued currency to make loans, yet, this practice could not satisfy all the needs in a sufficient and timely manner. At the same time, the volume of cash staying idle in private purses and coffers keeps growing. The recent currency change has attested to that fact.

The above situation may have resulted from the inappropriateness of policies and measures designed to mobilize, muster, and manage idle sources of cash from sectors, economic organizations, and private citizens; or from the failure of various levels of the State Bank to pay proper attention to capital mobilization and management, probably because of the absence of a precise delineation of responsibilities in this matter for each level of the bank.

In terms of cash, the requirement is that every cash income and expense transaction of each unit and economic organization must go through the State Bank (except miscellaneous expenses which can be processed through a petty-cash account). But in reality, depositing money in the bank is easy (compared with withdrawing, and not necessarily in the strictest sense of the word), but withdrawing money is difficult. Since the bank faces certain inherent problems in cash income sources, it occasionally delays or debits the payment of indispensable expenses. This practice must be overcome as soon as possible and must not be delayed under any circumstances because the bank is a leading management agency responsible before the people, and must make absolutely sure that the problem be resolved. Another problem worth dealing with is the slowness in expanding the banking network, which creates a congested situation in which customers shove one another or have to wait for a long time. A few bank cadres and employees, taking advantage of this situation, bother the customers, or cause them to feel insecure. On the other hand, control operations have uncovered some cases in which accounting or financial cadres of agencies, enterprises, and small industry and handicraft cooperatives took advantage of errors and deficiencies of bank tellers to do dishonest things for their profit and put the blame on the bank.

The major problem that must be specially resolved at present is the large amount of cash in private hands which is growing larger and drifting on the market. In the meantime, the bank, a leading management institution, seems inert, lacks a resolute leadership, and fails to closely cooperate with functional sectors in attracting the money. Therefore, its achievements have been marginal.

From the deficiencies of the credit and cash centers, results the proliferation of the practice of handling cash without going through the bank. More serious, remittances in cash benefit from lower prices than paying by checks! The prevailing mode of transactions is further complicated by lingering indebtedness, misappropriation of capital, and growing numbers of delinquent credit payments, which cause a widespread tendency to use

cash instead of paying through the bank. This situation is not solely the result of mistakes made by economic units, but primarily stems from unsatisfactory banking operations, bothersome procedures, and sluggishness in paperwork handling which thwart the units' production and business plans.

The law of causality is pretty visible in the practice of cash and noncash payment. If the bank fails to take corrective measures to successfully secure the payment center, to spread the habit of using checks, and to accelerate the speed of the money cycles, it will not be able to decrease the fiduciary volume in circulation and to avoid a tension-causing recurrence of a cash shortage.

I think the above difficult situation could be overcome by two measures stemming from the bank itself: they are the improvement of the institutional systems of credit, money, and payment, and the renovation of the organizational structure of the Vietnamese banking system to be consistent with state management functions and with socialist-style business.

Looking at the institutional systems of credit, money, and payment, they are now unable to carry out socialist business methods, and to create an interrelationship between economic organizations served and directed by the bank and the bank itself, which must together bear the responsibility for productivity, quality, and efficiency.

Current laws stipulate that economic units, agencies, and organizations must open an account at the bank and request loans from it. Since the interest rate of interest-generating cash is lower than that of loans granted by the bank, the latter can tacitly make a profit that is permitted by law without the need of being too active in matters of business. Other negative and economically unhealthy sources of profit that the bank can get are profit received from loans granted with new currency issued by the state, and penalties from delinquent credit payments which may stem from bad loans.

Is it not true that the bank ought to build a new set of statutes for business credit, money, and payment through the use of income leverage for both capital mobilization and loans, and this leverage would apply not only for economic units, but also for basic banking institutions? If the latter are unable to mobilize enough capital to make loans and must have recourse to capital supplied by the central bank, or to new currency issued (at the central bank level), they must pay an interest rate higher than that applied to mobilized capital. Income received from delinquent accounts must obviously be deposited in the state budget account, but the banking institution making related loans must be penalized at a determined rate and the penalty must be levied and deducted from the welfare or the award fund.

In order to expand the bank's credit operations, and to raise the business income as well as to decrease the fiduciary volume in circulation, there is a vital need to rapidly increase the speed of credit capital and that of money. Perhaps the bank should consider it a compulsory norm, a quality

norm that must be used in the evaluation of the implementation of the plan alongside with other quality norms. As regards the bank's customers, a basic requirement lies in the form of equality in relationships and straightforwardness in responsibilities and duties. The bank has no right to decline or delay a loan request or a cash withdrawal that is logical and necessary for an economic organization. This requirement must obviously be formalized in the form of statutory procedures in order to avoid the fact that each party may or may not follow the rule based on sheer convenience. The formal procedures can also serve as the basis for the handling of litigation if one of the parties violates the agreement on credit or cash.

As far as a unified organizational structure of the state bank system is concerned, at present, there is no delimitation of the scope of state management functions and socialist-style business functions in terms of credit, money, and payment. Perhaps the State Bank needs to create a system of professional banks (In the banking domain, I think that partnership with private businessmen is not to be encouraged and that the state must have total control. On the other hand, the ability to mobilize private capital is a fundamental issue). This professional bank system would extend its tentacles in depth within each essential economic and technical sector, and would carry out independent economic accounting in the capacity of a real business unit organized from the central level with an extended network of branches serving basic units of each sector whom it serves and directs through credit, money and payment operations.

This professional bank system would mobilize and muster capital sources and idle cash from assigned areas and subjects, and use them as capital for loans. The latter must be granted on the basis of their productivity, quality and efficiency viewed as a whole from the time the loan is given until the enterprise pays it back.

With regard to the state bank system, with its institutions at the central, provincial, municipal, and district levels, it performs state management functions pertaining to credit, currency and payment; it synthesizes the activities of the professional bank systems; it manages and operates the new currency fund under the state's orders; and in the meantime, it studies and formulates policies and principles pertaining to credit, money, and payment in accordance with state plans and with party and state economic policies.

The state bank system's role in supervising and controlling the execution of laws relative to credit, money, and payment is not limited solely over economic units, but is also extended to the professional bank systems, aiming at keeping credit, money, and payment operations within the state rules and regulations.

To assist in the operations and leadership of the State Bank, a State Bank Leadership Council may be created with the director general of the State Bank as chairman and directors of professional banks as members.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS ON STATE ENTERPRISE INCOME TAX

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Temporary Regulations on State Enterprise Income Tax"]

[Text] The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee on what should be done urgently to improve economic management, clearly pointed out, "Collection of state enterprise income tax should be improved to ensure that the treasury will get a fixed source of revenue from each category of products, and that tax is not an integral part of the manufacturing cost structure annually computed by enterprises," and the Eighth Plenum has decided, "With a view to developing production and improving management and striving to lower manufacturing costs and circulation expenses, we should keep track of all sources of revenue and vigorously collect taxes for the treasury."

Urging enterprises to rearrange production, reduce wastes, losses, manufacturing costs and circulation expenses, and raise labor output, product quality, and economic efficiency--a process aimed at multiplying state wealth--the Ministry of Finance has issued temporary regulations on collecting state enterprise income tax as follows:

1. Products made by state enterprises, joint enterprises, and economic organizations managed by the party, mass organizations, and the Army (briefly referred to below as state enterprises) in all sectors of industry, agriculture, forestry, and marine products engaged in production and consumption of goods--including those sold within sectors, enterprises, and unions of enterprises to their own personnel--are required to pay income tax.

2. Businesses and services subject to income tax include:

a. Commodity and passenger transportation: railways, automobiles, sea and river shipping and civilian [illegible] lines.

--business in river and sea ports;
--river dredging and salvaging operations;
--merchandise loading and unloading;
--transportation agents.

b. Postal business: telegraph, telephone, mail and parcel deliveries, telephone lines installation and postal and telecommunications stations.

c. Restaurant and hotel business.

d. Artistic business (with paid performances):

--theatrical plays, traditional dramas, satirical drama, renovated traditional dramas, circus and marionette shows;
--musical performances;
--movie showings;
--physical education and sport competitions.

e. Tourism.

f. Other services:

--repairing household and personal articles, including television sets, radios, refrigerators, sewing machines, watches, electrical appliances, motorcycles, and bicycles;
--custom tailoring, laundry, dyeing, pattern printing on fabric;
--hair cutting and curling;
--photography;
--renting wedding rooms and wedding items;
--beauty salons;
--fairs, advertising.

Some products and services are temporarily exempt from income tax--minerals excluding coal, ore dressing, agricultural machine-tools, fertilizer, insecticides, wool for rugs, medicines, children's toys, printing textbooks, printing the NHAN DAN newspaper, paddy and other grain, commodity transportation by rail, land, and sea, and river and port business.

Also exempt from income tax are business activities solely related to commodity flow--commercial activities, sale of artistic goods, agricultural food products, technical supplies, grain, and distribution of various kinds of drugs and newspapers, sale of consignment goods, and building and installation activities carried out by owners or contractors.

Units required to pay income tax are state enterprises engaged in commodity production and direct consumption, business units with earnings from transportation, post and telecommunications, artistic business, restaurant and hotel business, tourism and other services.

Economic accounting enterprises subordinate to unions of enterprises, corporations or general corporations doing sector economic accounting, involved in product consumption or profitable business and authorized to open special disbursement accounts, are required to pay income tax at the localities where they are stationed.

The Ministry of Finance has also issued regulations on income tax scales, tax exemptions and reductions and tax payment procedures.

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CSO: 4209/307

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG TESTS NEW PRODUCTION, BUSINESS FORMULA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Haiphong CPV Committee Issues Resolution Establishing Temporary Procedures To Achieve Production, Business Autonomy at Installations--15 Production, Business Installations Test New Formula"]

[Text] Implementing resolutions of the sixth, seventh and eighth plenums of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution 20 of the Political Bureau, many production and business installations in Haiphong have achieved noticeable progress in shifting from the system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism to that of economic accounting and socialist business with a view to achieving high output, quality, and efficiency.

However, many managerial agencies and installations have encountered problems and obstacles in guiding and carrying out production and business. Pending official party and state documents, the Haiphong CPV municipal committee standing committee in an effort to draw experience from practice, has issued a resolution establishing temporary procedures for achieving production and business autonomy at installations. The municipal party committee has selected 15 production and business installations as pilot centers for the new managerial approach, including 4 state industrial enterprises, 1 small industry and handicraft cooperative, 3 agricultural cooperatives and 7 managerial and business corporations pertaining to the sectors of commerce, marketing cooperatives, real estate, and urban projects.

The experiment was designed to find ways for installations to achieve production and business autonomy and engage in economic accounting and socialist business with a veiw to eventually being efficient and profitable. Committees in charge of economic research and organization of the CPV municipal committee and various municipal sectors including the Fatherland Front, trade unions and youth union have sent cadres into installations to provide tangible guidance.

The pilot centers have exercised production and business autonomy in the fields of planning, finances, prices, product marketing, taxation, wages, and bonuses and were encouraged to produce commodities for export and act as proxies in managing laborers and cadres and organizing their own production and business activities. In light of these accomplishments, they have continually rearranged production, reviewed labor norms and the extent of waste and losses, strived

to lower manufacturing costs, rebuilt production plans right from the basic level, complied with mandatory norms assigned by the city--and also with non-binding guiding norms--on commodity value, amount of business, specific products and staple commodities according to contracts and taxes, correctly implementing the system in which the party leads, the administration manages, and workers take part in managing enterprises.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GAS, OIL GENERAL CORPORATION IMPROVES MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 86 p 2

[Article: "Gas and Oil General Corp Improves Supply, Expands Autonomy for Installations"]

[Text] The Gas and Oil General Corp (Ministry of Supply) has taken initial steps to improve management with a view to supplying gas and oil properly and creating conditions for installations to foster autonomy and engage in economic accounting and socialist business. It has reveiwed some key norms and has redefined the task of zonal gas and oil corporations of allotting and hauling fuel. These allotments, subsequently recognized as official norms, were expected to remain unchanged for the next 5 years. Regional corporation directors expenses, minimize erratic commodity transport and enter in partnership with shipping corporations for purchasing additional vessels to upgrade transportation and make it highly efficient. On the basis of these allotments, gas and oil corporations were also allowed to ship nonquota fuel to production units--if possible, delivering it right to the enterprises at agreed upon prices--especially those needing large quantities of gas and oil such as the Thu Duc, Pha Lai and Uong Bi thermoelectric power stations, the Hoang Thach cement factory and the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station project. Gas and oil zonal corporation directors were authorized to expand activities to receive and store their own consignment goods made by installations and localities from imported materials. The general corporation has encouraged corporations under its control to expand their service network, repairing containers and processing lubricating oil according to consumer requirements, and embark on decentralization while putting model commodity sectors in place and empower corporations to organize, and answer for, their own production and business activities. The gas and oil supply system was rearranged in the spirit of commodity specialization, ensuring a continued flow of goods from receiving and shipping to direct delivery to district consumer units.

Technical management, particularly measurement and quality control, was given earnest attention and strict guidance. The struggle against negativism in gas and oil supply was regularly waged, taking management goals and requirements into account and going hand in hand with public security forces and the administration at various levels--a struggle aimed at promptly and properly unifying the managerial apparatus of this strategic merchandise.

Recently, on the occasion of its 30th birthday, the Gas and Oil General Corp was awarded the Independence Order, Second Class, by the state.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TESTING OF BASIC UNITS' AUTONOMY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Binh Tri Thien: Testing the Autonomy of the Basic Unit in Production and Business"]

[Text] Carrying out the resolutions of the sixth, seventh and eighth plenums of the CPV Central Committee, many production and business units in Binh Tri Thien have made some initial progress in reverting from a bureaucratic and overbearing structure to economic accounting and socialist-style business. However, production and business activities of enterprises (including agricultural farms, forestry sites, stations and ranches) are still hampered by scores of embarrassments and hindrances.

To get prepared for the implementation of the upcoming decisions of the CPV Central Committee, the standing committee of the Binh Tri Thien CPV provincial committee has selected five basic units (the Long Tho Construction Materials Joint Enterprise, the Phu Xuan Textile Enterprise, the Bus Corp No 3, the Tan Lam Farm, and the Hue Industrial Products Corp) to undergo a test on the right in taking initiative in production and business and on financial autonomy. The test included:

1. Planning: Basic units, by themselves, formulated their plans from the four sources of capabilities, ensuring compliance with regulated norms on the actual value of major products output, and remittance of income to the state budget.

2. Provision of Material Supplies, Product Marketing and Prices: Besides material supplies and raw materials alloted by the state in accordance with the plan, the province shall issue a policy to encourage, and create every favorable condition for, the basic unit, directly or through economic linkages and connections, to produce material supplies and raw materials (the basic unit being permitted to buy or borrow foreign currency to import material supplies and equipment, and to use goods to make in-kind payments to the enterprise). The enterprise shall sell products made with self-procured material supplies to state-operated commerce organizations on agreed prices. The province shall respect the enterprise's right to set prices within the state's price frames.

3. Finance and Credit: The bank shall honor loans requested by enterprises (including loans for fixed and rolling capital). The enterprise has the right to use the sources of capital, and to increase or decrease those sources to address the needs of production and business with the highest economic efficiency. The enterprise has the right to buy or sell equipment between economic units within the province, but the same transactions outside the province must be approved by the next higher management agency. After fulfilling its cash remittance of income to the provincial budget, the enterprise has the right to use the remaining income in production development, as awards, in welfare projects, or for increasing the earnings of cadres, workers, and employees. The enterprise has the right to use the money deposited in the bank which must pay an appropriate interest rate.

4. Production Organization, Labor and Wages: The production unit has the full right to decide the production form and process appropriate to the industrial manufacturing of the products and commensurate with technical progress, and to make economic linkages and connections with related units. The enterprise director has the right to recruit, use, train, assign, and promote cadres (up to bureau chiefs and supervisors), and to recommend cadres up to the position of deputy director for approval by a higher echelon. The enterprise director chooses the appropriate wage payment method, and encourages product contracting.

This phase of the test has been placed under the direct leadership of the standing committee of the CPV provincial committee and the operational responsibility of the standing committee of the provincial people's committee. Synthesized sectors and leading units have changed their operating procedures, making it easier for subordinate units in taking initiative in production and business and in becoming financially autonomous. Departments, bureaus, sectors and mass organizations, such as unions, youth and women's groups closely monitored testing units and launched mass movements for revolutionary deeds as a contribution to building the new structure.

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[illegible]

the collective economy. In the present situation, as realities dictate, the agricultural cooperative is a form of basic unit of socialist agriculture, an economic organization belonging to the collective farmers and doing both production and business, the two forms of operations being coherent, generating the functions of the cooperative, and ensuring its preservation and development. Within these functions, the following may be considered a pattern of the cooperative's planning method:

Based on the approved district plan, the cooperative, by its own, determines the production dimensions, the planting structure, and the time of actual production consistent with the actual conditions. Prior to the formulation of the plan, the district representatives and inform the cooperatives about what the state needs to buy and to sell, the market situation, the quantity, quality, and prices of farm products, prices of production materials; price rates in trading various groups of industrial and agricultural commodities; and processes and implications the outlines of shortages of production factors (capital, material equipment, labor) of units located in the district area. Utilizing this information, the cooperative takes the initiative to formulate its plan, comes to an agreement with the market, selects its associate and consumers, signs economic contracts, meets production business owners of units, and chooses the most profitable one. Functions and administrative and economic agencies do not directly deal with cooperatives in economic transactions such as loans, selling and purchasing commodities, but exercise their management rights through: 1) connecting and organizing party and mass elements, and social management activities, and supporting and assisting cooperatives in the execution of their services; 2) providing guidance for, supporting and consolidating the signing and execution of economic contracts between cooperatives and other economic organizations during particular present stages; 3) strengthening, consolidating, and expanding the scope of activities of state-managed economic organizations (production, support, services for selling and purchasing) to allow them to cooperate and begin dealing with well, in order to develop the production and improve the activities, methods, and family economic units in production and in providing sources of inputs, and to serve as points for linkages between state-cooperatives, family, private, and individual economic units.

In the process of developing and consolidating the plan, if the district has certain that certain economic bases gave reasons of not being met, or if the requirements of the plan do not do that as expected, it will and economic measures to continue all the problems and difficulties, the difficulties, by utilizing purchasing power. It will not use the administrative and governmental approach to force the produced to comply. Therefore, in the new planning method, because the agricultural sub-land possibly contains other types of land which is the cooperative's responsibility that the cooperative must decide to be in accordance with given directives. The district will not use force the cooperative but will use other ways instead. Since, subsistence-based economic organizations exist, the economy of Tuyenhoa and welfare leverage measures (purchasing prices, selling prices for production materials and industrial goods, credit, capital-lending principles, remunerations, and measures to develop cooperations and commerce linkages) which economic development laws and economic controlling procedures must be effective enough to guide consumers and workers in the fulfillment of their tasks assigned to the state plan. Obviously, the difference between

the new planning method and the method applied in wartime does not lie in giving or not giving regulated norms, but the more important points are the sense of discipline, the impact on production and on the state's ability to get hold of commodities and money. If the management mechanism and cadres are reorganized, strengthened, and able to integrate the three essential tools mentioned above, even without regulated norms, the regulatory nature of the plan will even be more accentuated. Abidance by the discipline of the plan can be maintained only by the ability to appropriately established relationships, and to respect the principles of price parity, equality, duty, and contribution (at present, the clarification of the duty to contribute in selling, buying, and trading relationships is also a significant factor that stimulates production in cooperatives).

The renovation of the planning method is a process that must be tested.

9438/8918
CSO: 4209/300

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

POPULATION GROWTH IN VIETNAM, HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Feb 86 pp 11, 12

[Text] Vietnam is among the developing nations with a high population growth rate: more than 2% yearly. Each year, in Vietnam, 1.7 million babies are born. While the population numbered only 23 million in 1945, this figure had increased to 53 million by 1980 and 58 million by 1985. Thus within 40 years, it had increased 2.5 times.

The proportion of people under 15 years of age is the highest in the world: nearly 50%, twice as many as in developed countries.

Since 1963 in the North, and 1976 in the South, the Vietnamese Government has launched a vigorous campaign for family planning. This has brought down the population growth rate from 3.2% in 1976 to 2.2% by 1984. In 1985, this rate was down to 1.7% and below in such provinces and cities as Thai Binh (1.55%), Haiphong (1.6%), Ha Bac (1.7%).... In the whole country, 3 million women are wearing intrauterine devices.

Ho Chi Minh City is the most populous urban centre in the country, with a population of four million. Each year, 75,000-85,000 babies are born, 35% of them to families with already two children or more. Over the past ten years, the city has been a pace-setter in the family planning movement in the South.

/9 [illegible]
CSO: 4300/890

JPRS-SEA-86-064
16 April 1986

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL HIGHLANDS POPULATION, WORK FORCE

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Feb 86 pp 2, 3

[Text] Recently, a conference has been convened in the town of Buon Ma Thuot (Dac Lac Province) by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to discuss work force and population distribution in the Central Highlands.

A report was delivered on a plan for the period from 1986 to 1990 and for the year 1986, worked out by the State Planning Commission, and on draft policies proposed by the Labor Ministry. Then opinions were voiced by representatives of such branches and organizations as Labor, agriculture, forestry, transport and communications, food, finance, rubber, and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, on the tasks to be performed and the methods to be used.

In 1985, great efforts were made to sedentarize formerly nomadic people, and there was a parallel reorganization of production at district level. Investments were made in the material and technical infrastructure with a view to stabilizing living conditions and boosting production in newly-settled areas. Small hydropower projects were built. By now, throughout the country, 950,000 formerly nomadic people, out of an estimated total of 2.2 million, have been sedentarized, about 40 percent of the people to be settled. The target for 1986 is 170,000 people.

Work force and population redistribution in the Central Highlands calls for the sedentarization of nomadic ethnic minorities and the moving of manpower to this region with a view to making the most of its potentialities in forestry, agriculture, and mining, improving the living conditions of the ethnic minorities living there, and building the region into a solid base for national defense.

/9365
CSO: 4200/810

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE FAMILY ECONOMY IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Mar 86 pp 4, 5

[Text] In the city of Haiphong, one of the country's major industrial centers, efforts have been made over the past years to improve the living conditions of workers and public employees. Besides the application of piece work and a system of bonuses, which have encouraged them to increase output and product quality while improving their revenues, the city administration has paid particular attention to promoting the family economy, which creates more wealth for society and makes the most of manpower and skills available among the members of their families.

In the inner city, where people live mostly in multistoryed blocks of flats with little idle land available, workers and public employees and their families make consumer goods with materials supplied by the State Trade or provide services. In 1985, the proportion of products turned out in this way accounted for a large part of the output of certain enterprises: 100% for lace and embroidery articles, 54% for plastic goods, 30% for garments for export, 33% for leather footwear....

Many enterprises put out materials not only to their own employees but also to those of other units. Others grant loans to the families of their employees for the purchase of the necessary tools and equipment, or lend these to them.

Authorities in the city divisions--districts and wards--have also been very active in providing help to the family economy. In the Le Loi ward, 45% of the families are engaged in sideline occupations: ceramics, mother-of-pearl inlaying, making of bone articles, carpentry, making of vermicelli....

In the suburbs, where idle land and ponds are available, the families engage in crop and animal raising.

The statistics show that 70% of the families of workers and public employees in Haiphong raise pigs, which total 10,000 head yearly and provide the market with 2,200 tons of pork. Each year, 1,000 tons of vegetables are also grown.

At present, 54% of the families of workers and public employees in Haiphong have sideline occupations. Revenues from them account for 50-60% of the total income of each family.

/9381
CSO: 4200/830

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HANOI[ASS TO NEZ--In 1986, twice as many people from Hanoi will settle in New Economic Zones compared with 1985, when 1,685 households comprising 7,579 people, 3,512 of them of working age, went to live and work there. In 1986, 1,000 families comprising 5,000 members, 2,000 of them of working age, will be resettled in various areas in Hanoi itself, while 1,750 households and part of 450 others, comprising 11,000 members, 4,400 of them of working age, will go to Duc Trong and Da Nhai districts in Lam Dong Province. The Hanoi city administration's New Economic Zones department will cooperate with the districts of settlement in the building of the necessary infrastructure serving life (houses, wells, health stations, creches, schools) and production (water conservation, roads, and bridges). [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Feb 86 p 7] /9365

CSO: 4200/859

AGRICULTURE

PLANTING AREA OF OLEAGINOUS PLANTS, TREES EXPANDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "The Federation of Vegetable Oil Enterprises Expands the Planting Area of Oleaginous Plants and Trees, and Efficiently Utilizes Its Production Resources"]

[Text] In conformance with the planned development of the vegetable oil industry to make it one the leading export sectors, this year, the Federation of Vegetable Oil Enterprises (Ministry of Food Industry) has directed investment efforts toward the expansion of the planting area of oleaginous plants and trees, with emphasis on the Mekong delta. Meanwhile, it improved purchasing procedures and enhanced the effectiveness of raw materials processing methods.

The federation made direct investments in the form of supply of young trees, insecticides, fertilizers, and of providing technical instructions for farmers in production collectives, cooperatives, and other forms in an overall long-range plan to create favorable conditions for the building and development of raw materials regions. In the past 2 years, the federation has trained for provinces in the Mekong delta over 600 technical cadres with professional skills in selecting and nursing young trees, and in vegetable planting, caring, and protecting. Owing to those active measures, the number of coconut trees, from 29 million in 1981, went up to 33 million in 1984, and to 41 million this year. Fruit output on each tree increased steadily every year. In 1985, peanuts were planted in an area amounting to 100,000 hectares. Dong Nai, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh test-planted 70 hectares of elaeis guineensis, and prepared to plant an additional 300 hectares.

The federation also changed its raw materials purchasing procedures: buying was made directly with provinces, without going through intermediaries, and by making advanced distribution of material supplies to localities in order to buy their products. The method had the merit of stimulating the producers and ensuring a steady supply of raw materials for processing. Twelve provinces and cities in the south completed the organization of local structures to serve as agents for the federation, allowing centralized management of oleaginous plants and trees, and avoiding competition in buying the products that could generate unexpected price hikes. Owing to these

measures, this year, raw materials purchased increased three times compared with last year, and 25 percent over the plan.

Taking export as its main objective, the federation focused on offering new commodities and raising the quality of products and wrappings. Through the method of contracting certain processing operations to localities, the federation enhanced the efficiency of machines and equipment. This year, 4,000 tons of coconut oil was produced under this method, a twofold increase compared with last year.

Finally, the federation has bought additional equipment and accessories, and dispatched technical cadres to provinces to repair, upgrade, improve and install processing equipment, bringing up the oil recovery ratio from 53 to 57 percent.

9458/9738
CSO: 4209/293

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE IN HA NAM NINH DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Dinh Van Ton, of Ha Nam Ninh: "Land Use and Management in Ha Nam Ninh"]

[Text] For several years, Ha Nam Ninh has industriously exploited its land potential and obtained notable results in reclaiming wasteland, and in increasing the number of crops, primarily winter crops. Appropriate attention was given to the movements of intensive cultivation of rice and short-term industrial planting. Due to those efforts, the annual grain output was the highest ever attained: 900,000 tons.

However, generally speaking, management, use, and exploitation of land potential still have many weaknesses, such as loose management, land use at convenience without planning, negative phenomena widespread in all cooperatives, farms, and forestry sites in the province, with land grabbing as the most frequent occurrences, causing the land to be depleted, unlawful land distribution, and inappropriate land use; unlawful land transactions, trade, and rental; false statements about land areas; unlawful construction of water conservancy works and communication lines; nonobservance of legal procedures; land waste that was ignored by various management agencies which failed to take preventive measures; absence of land registration files; lack of accuracy of land maps; and absence of annual updating of land transactions and other changes. Those occurrences have been quite frequent, with a tendency to become very serious in some localities, causing certain lands to be left fallow or depleted. Tens of thousands of hectares of fertile land that had given high output were shrinking in area. Per capita distribution for agriculture from 1,238 square meters in 1961 went down to 732 square meters in 1984. Meanwhile, the population increased from 2.6 million in 1976 to 3 million in 1984, not including 150,000 persons sent to new economic zones. In just 3 years, the population increase in Ha Nam Ninh equals the population of an average district. This issue is not only a matter of survival for man, but also has strategic significance with regard to economic and social development and to the improvement of the people's living conditions.

To overcome the the above problem, in December 1980, Ha Nam Ninh systematically started a program of land measurement, classification, and registration. It was a large-scale general survey conducted in a total, absolute and quite com-

plex manner, aiming at the betterment of land management and use. The program was continued for 5 years in a row (1981-1985). In support of the program, Ha Nam Ninh promoted the motto, "The state and the people work together, the district and the village plan together." By the end of November 1985, the province has basically completed the three tasks of measuring, classifying, registering. Lot mapping was completed for 130 villages, including 110,000 hectares, the land movements of 230,000 hectares were adjusted. Due to measuring, 3,072 hectares of agricultural land were discovered, including 2,146 hectares of cultivable land. Grain planting categorization was completed for 428 villages, and land classification done for 20 districts, towns, and cities with a total area of 186,000 hectares. The above results of land classification were authenticated by a decision of the provincial people's committee. In terms of land registration, of a total of 538,820 households in the province, 532,820 households completed their land registration, including: agencies, villages, farms, forestry sites, cooperatives, armed forces units, and private citizens. Land measurement and registration revealed that in the province, as many as 21 percent of households did not abide by official policies in using land. Violators included thousands of agencies and nearly 7,000 cadres and party members. The land area used incorrectly amounted to 3,998 hectares. The province has decided to reclaim this land and, in turn, distributed 1,807 hectares of it for production activities. The balance will be used according to proposals submitted by districts and units, or will be authenticated for use by organizations or private citizens.

Ha Nam Ninh has, on the other hand, collected arrears in land rent and duties in the amounts of 4,059 tons of grain, 152 tons of pork, 12.3 million dong (new currency). Many units have completed their land-use plan. The money collected as arrears payments and fines was used in the development of agriculture and forestry production.

Together with land measurement, classification, and registration, other related land tasks, such as inspection and control, land grants and recoveries, were done efficiently. The province granted over 2,000 hectares for production expansion, and another 1,000 hectares of land and forests were given to various units for afforestation and forest protection.

After 5 years of centralized land management through measurement, classification, and registration, Ha Nam Ninh has earned the confidence of the party and the people. It started with instilling a change in perception among cadres, party members and citizens about land policies and laws. Due to this effort, many localities complied with the policies, deterred or gradually eliminated violations, and reestablished socialist order in land management and use. Units began to gather thorough information about the land in details for each lot and each owner, including quality, quantity, and type. This detailed information served as the basis for the enforcement of the agricultural tax, product contracting in agriculture, and formulation of economic and social plans, primarily for the 1986-1990 5-year plan. The reorganization of the system of land registration service allowed the province to have at hand the documentation and legal maps as scientific basis for the execution of the seven land management rules instated by the state. Meanwhile, the province was able to evaluate more correctly and sufficiently the management, distri-

bution, and use of various types of land, and to formulate and adjust land-use procedures, policies, and statutes in an efficient manner. Those efforts significantly contributed to the improvement and strengthening of socialist production relationships, to the stepping up of the three revolutions, to reinforce solidarity ties in rural areas, to party building and district building, and to the stimulation of production development. With regard to provincial land management agencies, the efforts were instrumental in enhancing the cadres' professional skills and ability, and in improving the land management organizational structure of various levels.

To keep the momentum started by those efforts, I would like to share some thoughts that may be useful in making land management and use more efficient.

--Land exploitation and use must be done in conformance with plans and projects. Every year, the village and district people's committees must formulate plans for the distribution of land for capital construction, housing, and water conservancy and communications projects, and for the assignment of land and forests, and various party committees and government organizations must submit resolutions to that effect to the people's committees which will request approval from authorized agencies. Land-assignment petitions must contain pertinent information, such as need, usefulness of land reclamation, crop increase, type of plant, etc., to assist the province in providing aid in investment, in deciding the appropriate exploitation of land, and to compensate for land used for capital construction and housing. Land that has never been used must also be surveyed, classified, and included in the annual plan for production development. Ha Nam Ninh still has over 15,000 hectares of cultivable land, and in the immediate future, can use 2,500 hectares of fallow land in the delta region for rice planting, 1,500 hectares of fallow land in mountainous areas with 0- to 15-degree gradient for subsidiary crops, short-term industrial planting, fruit trees (pineapple), crop increase (primarily the winter crop), alternate planting, and fish breeding, etc. Coastal alluvial land can be exploited for rush planting, which will increase the planting area of this plant to 4,000 to 5,000 hectares, supplying more materials for making export products, and providing employment for local labor in the best manner.

--As far as the state is concerned, it is suggested that regulatory determinations pertaining to land use and management be issued as soon as possible, and in the meantime, existing procedures and policies be completed and adjusted to make them more efficient. Appropriate changes must be made on the amount of land given members of agricultural cooperatives and workers of farms and forestry sites in function of the local land situation, and by the same token, the area of land granted for the construction of housing must also be clearly determined. Ha Nam Ninh has established a set of rules governing land grants for housing for each zone. In the innercity area, each household can be granted no more than 100 square meters; in the outskirts, no more than 120 square meters; in district civic centers and towns, no more than 140 square meters; in low-lying areas, no more than 300 square meters; and in cultivable, high areas, no more than 200 square meters. The province has also provided specific instructions to this effect. Each unit will, in turn, formulate its own directives for land management and use consistent with its own situation, and aiming at deterring all wrongdoings by the person who manages the land and the one who

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[illegible] [illegible]—Miners and concentrators of the Dong Lai Coal [illegible] have [illegible] their [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] production, [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of coal and [illegible] [illegible] million [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] needs to discriminate and conflicting assessments. We should involve national and village public health cadres in birth control activities and should create a contingent of fairly competent technical cadres and send them to municipalities and villages to implement the state policy of reducing population growth.

[illegible]

[illegible] 4.[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OF [illegible] PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vientiane personalities has been collected from Vientiane-language sources published in Saxon, unless otherwise indicated. Authenticated job title indicates that title is the title Saxon place reference to this individual translating in this capacity.]

Ouang Thong [illegible], Minister

His article on the functions and responsibilities of ministerial military liaisons in the February 1984 issue of [illegible] was referenced in the official source. [illegible] Jan 91 p 3]

Kyaw Tin Hlaing [illegible]

Presiding member of the [illegible] Committee, Ouang Tong Province; [illegible] to the organized diversion of transportation services to Ouang Tong Province. [illegible] Apr 3 Mar 84 p 3]

U Ko Ko [illegible]

Alternate member of the [illegible] General Commission and head of the Chemical General Department. His article about the chemical industry appeared in the official source. [illegible] Jan 84 Double Back issue]

Ko Ko [illegible], Minister

Minister of the [illegible] Railway Department, on 1 April 1984 he called about the achievements of the department on its [illegible] anniversary. [illegible] 2 Mar 84 p 3]

Ouang Thong Kyi [illegible]

Vice president of Kabinga Lonely, recently he welcomed a Finnish delegation that was visiting Vientiane from 20 February to 2 March 1984. [illegible] 2 Mar 84 p 3]

Kyaw Min [illegible], Colonel

Presiding commander-in-chief of the [illegible] Group; he was interviewed about his unit's production activities. [illegible] 4 Mar 84 p 3]

Nguyễn Mạnh Hồng [NGUYEN MANH HONG], *Colonel

His article on air defense in the military journal TẠP CHÍ QUÂN ĐỘI NHÂN DÂN, February 1986, was advertised in the cited source. [QUÂN ĐỘI NHÂN DÂN 21 Feb 86 p 2]

Phan Danh Hợt [PHAN DANH HOAT]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; minister of forestry; his article about the forestry branch appeared in the cited source. [TẠP CHÍ NÔNG NGHIỆP NGÀY NAY Jan 86, inside back cover]

Võ Văn Sự [VO VAN SUU], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923 at Tra Giang Village, Kien Xương District, Thai Binh Province; cadre of the General Staff; member of the CPV Central Committee; he died on 28 February 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital, Hanoi following an illness. [QUÂN ĐỘI NHÂN DÂN 3 Mar 86 p 4]

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VO NGUYEN GIAP]

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 3 March 1986 he went to the Swedish Embassy in Hanoi to pay his last respects to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. [NHÂN DÂN 4 Mar 86 p 1]

Phạm Ngọc [PHAM NGOC]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; representative of the Military Command of Quang Ninh Special Zone; recently he welcomed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phạm Văn Đồng and his delegation when the latter visited his province. [NHÂN DÂN 5 Mar 86 p 1]

Nguyễn Văn Ký [NGUYEN VAN KY], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1921 at Quang Binh Village, Hoai Ân District, Ha Bac Province; member of the CPV, former political officer of the 4000th Group, 7th Military Region, he died on 26 February 1986 at the Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. [QUÂN ĐỘI NHÂN DÂN 2 Mar 86 p 4]

Trần Quốc Khiêm [TRAN QUOC KHIEM], *Colonel

His article "Qualities of Projects—The Main Concern" appeared in the cited source. [QUÂN ĐỘI NHÂN DÂN 5 Mar 86 p 3]

Đoàng Quốc Liêm [DOANG QUOC LIEM], aka Lê Liêm [LEE LIEM], deceased

Standing member of the CPV economic central organizations, secretary of the CPV Committee of the Central Institute of Economic Management Research; deputy director of the Central Institute of Economic Management Research; former minister of communications and transportation; secretary of the

Central Communications and Transportation CPV Committee; former vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; secretary of the CPV Committee of the State Planning Commission; former director of the Railway General Department; former member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; former member of the CPV Executive Committee, Hanoi Municipality; he was born on 24 February 1925 at Vinh Tuy Village (Hanoi suburbia); he died of a sudden illness on 2 March 1986 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 4 Mar 86 p 1)

Trần Lum [TRAANF LUM]

Vice minister of engineering and metallurgy; his article about his ministry appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jan 86, back cover)

Trần Lự [TRAANF LUWJ]

Vice minister of communications and transportation; recently he welcomed a Finnish delegation that was visiting Vietnam from 26 February to 4 March 1986. (NHAN DAN 5 Mar 86 p 1)

[Note: previously reported as Trần Văn Lự [TRAANF VAWN LUWJ]]

Đỗ Hoàng Mão [DOOX HOANGF MAOX], *Major General

Deputy commander of the Capital Military Region; recently he bade farewell to youths of Dong Da Ward, Ha Noi Province as they were leaving for military service. (HANOI MOI 5 Mar 86 p 1)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MEMUWIF]

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; recently he welcomed a Finnish delegation that was visiting Vietnam from 26 February to 4 March 1986. (NHAN DAN 5 Mar 86 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Nguyên [DOOX VAWN NGUYEEN]

*Head of the Vietnam Rubber General Department; on 27 February 1986 he signed an agreement for cooperation on rubber plantations with the GDR minister of the chemical substance industry in Berlin. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Mar 86 pp 1,4)

Nguyễn Dy Niên [NGUYEENX ZI NIEEN]

Assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; recently he welcomed the special envoy of UN general secretary who was visiting Vietnam from 25-28 February 1986. (NHAN DAN 1 Mar 86 p 1)

[Note: Nguyen Dy Nien was previously reported as Nguyen Duy Nien [NGUYEENX ZUY NIEEN]

Nguyễn An Ninh [NGUYEENX AN NINH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1927 at Giao Lam Village, Xuan Thuy District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; member of the Advanced Military Institute; member of the CPV Committee; he died on 24 February 1986 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Feb 86 p 4)

Trần Xuân Phổi [TRAANF XUAAN PHOOIS]

*Director of Zone 2 Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade; recently he welcomed a Finnish delegation that was visiting Vietnam from 26 February to 4 March 1986. (NHAN DAN 5 Mar 86 p 1)

Bùi Phùng [BUIF PHUNGF], *Colonel General

*Vice minister of National Defense; on 28 February 1986 he attended the 30th anniversary of the GDR Army in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 1 Mar 86 p 1)

Trần Sâm [TRAANF SAAM], *Colonel General

Vice minister of national defense; on 28 February 1986 he attended the 30th anniversary of the GDR Army in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 1 Mar 86 p 1)

Bùi Đồng Tài [BUIF DOONG TAIF]

*Director of Technology Department, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; he and Vice Minister Tran Lum wrote the article "Scientifico-technical Activities in 1981-1985 and Tasks for 1986-1990 of the Ministry of Mechanics and Metallurgy" which appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jan 86 inside back cover)

Lê Tâm [LEE TAAM]

Member of the State Science and Technology Commission; editor-in-chief of the scientific journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC; his New Years Letter appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jan 86 inside back cover)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; on 27-28 February he spoke at a meeting organized by the Central Committee to report party planning for 1986. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Mar 86 p 1)

Trịnh Ngọc Thái [TRINHJ NGOCJ THAIS]

*Deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee; on 18 February 1986 he welcomed a delegation that had gone to Cuba to attend the Third Plenum of the Cuban Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 20 Feb 86 p 1)

Trần Quốc Thại [TRAANF QUOOCS THAIJ]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his name was mentioned in an article about his province. (NHAN DAN 6 Mar 86 pp 1,4)

Phan Quang Tiệp [PHAN QUANG TIEEPJ], Major General

His article "The Truong Son Corps Coordinates Economic Building With National Defense" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Feb 86 p 3)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF]

Vice president of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 26 February 1986 he attended a film show to commemorate the 68th anniversary of Soviet Army-Navy. (NHAN DAN 27 Feb 86 p 1)

Hồ Minh Xuân [HOOF MINH XUAAN], Colonel, deceased

Born in in 1929 at Hai Trach Village, Bo Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province; former chief of Schools Office, 7th Military Region Headquarters; deputy head of the training center; member of the CPV Committee; he died on 15 February 1986 at the 7.A Military Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 86 p 4)

Trần Anh Vinh [TRAANF ANH VINH]

Vice minister of mines and coal; his article "Some Results in Scientifico-technical Researches in Mining" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jan 86, inside back cover)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; on 1 March 1986 he attended cultural activities marking the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Communist Party held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Mar 86 p 4)

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